BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVIII.] SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1818. [NUMBER 1335.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792. JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sefsion of Over and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder, and his Afsociates, Judges of th- Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court Houfe in Bombay, on Tuesday the fourteenth day of April next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treafons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Iſland of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories ſubordinate thereto, and dependant thereon; and alſo to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's Britiſh subjects, in ject to, or dependent upon the ſaid Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the ſaid Government.

And alſo that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all perſons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 17th day of March, 1818.

GEO. WM. MIGNAN,
SHERIFF.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Government Advertisement.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following paragraphs of a despatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dated the 30th July; together with the two acts of Parliament therein alluded to.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 30th July 1817.

PARA. 2d. We transmit a number in the packet for your information and guidance copies of two acts passed in the last Session of Parliament: the one entitled "An act to exempt the Territories "within the limits of the East India "Company's charter from certain of the "Navigation laws." ; the other entitled "An act to regulate the Trade to and "from the places within the Limits of the "charter of the East India company, and "certain possessions of His Majesty in "the Mediteranean."

3d. We think it necessary to call your attention to an erroneous construction which has been put upon the third section of the last mentioned act (chap. 36), owing, as we apprehend, to a mistake in the marginal abridgement. That section provides in terms of the 13th section of the Act 53d, George 3d, Cap: 155, That no vessel shall be admitted to enter at, or clear out from a British port, which vessel is under the burthen specified in that act, or which may hereafter be prescribed by the law; but the marginal annotation has led some persons to apprehend, that this restriction extends to the Trade allowed by the act between India and the Mediterranean; whereas that Trade is, like the Trade carried on within the limits of our Charter (including the Cape), quite unrestricted in regard to the Tonnage of vessels.

4th. With respect to chapter 95th, we have to call your particular attention to the conclusion of the 3d and the 4th sections. The latter provides for the Trade of the Arabs, and other Eastern powers, with Ceylon, or other places, under His Majesty's Government, but it does not affect similar traffic carried on with our possessions; which traffic therefore continues subject to the provisions of the act 37th George 3d, Cap. 117. In order to obviate any doubts that might occur in respect of this last mentioned traffic, we us by the act of the 37th George 3d Cap: 117, authorize you to allow the trade of all foreign nations, other than European, or American States, to be carried on as heretofore.

ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO SEPTIMO

GEORGII III. REGIS.

CAP. XXXVI.

An Act to regulate the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the *East India* Company, and certain Possessions of His Majesty in the *Mediterranean*.

[20th *June* 1817.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act for continuing in the* East India *Company, for a further Term, the Possession of the* British *Territories in* India, *together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter:* And whereas by the said recited Act it was enacted, that it should be lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects, in common with the said United Company, to export in Ships navigated according to Law, from any Port or Ports within the United Kingdom of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, to all Ports and Places within the Limits referred to, save and except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize which could then, or might at any Time or Times thereafter, be legally exported; and also in common with the said Company to import in Ships navigated as aforesaid, from any Port or Ports within the Limits aforesaid, save and except as aforesaid, into the said United Kingdom, any Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, the Produce or Manufacture of any of the Countries within the said Limits, which could or might at any Time or Times thereafter be legally imported; subject nevertheless to the several Restrictions, Conditions, and Limitations in the said Act contained: And whereas it was also enacted by the said Act, that nothing therein contained should extend or be construed to extend to prevent the making, during the further Term thereby granted to the said Company, such further Provisions by Authority of Parliament, as might from Time to Time be deemed necessary for enabling His Majesty's Subjects to carry on Trade and Traffick, directly or circuitously, as well between all Ports and Places situate without the Limits of the said Company's Charter, and all Ports and Places (except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*) situate within those Limits, as between the said United Kingdom and all the last-mentioned Ports and Places, except as aforesaid: And whereas by an Act passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of [illegible] intituled *An Act for the further Regulation of the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the* East India *Company*, Provision was made for enabling the said Company, and all other His Majesty's Subjects, to carry on a circuitous Trade to, from, and between the Places within such Limits: And whereas it is expedient to make Provision for the enabling the said Company and all other His Majesty's Subjects to carry on Trade within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, and certain Possessions of His Majesty in the *Mediterranean*; be it therefore enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the said Company, and also for any other of His Majesty's Subjects, to carry on Trade and Traffic, in Ships navigated according to Law, directly and circuitously between the Island of *Malta* and its Dependencies, or the Port of *Gibraltar*, and all Ports and Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, except the Dominions of the Emperor of *China*; any Thing contained in any Charter of the said Company, or in any Act or Acts of Parliament, to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that in carrying on such Trade it shall not be lawful to trade to or at any Port or Place without the Limits of the said Company's Charter, other than those with which Trade is permitted by the said Act of the Fifty-fourth Year of His present Majesty: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to authorize any of His Majesty's Subjects, other than the said Company, or Persons properly licensed by them, to export or import from or to any such Countries, Ports, and Places, within or without such Limits, or to import into the United Kingdom, any Tea, or in any Manner to trade or traffic in Tea, between any such Ports or Places as aforesaid.

53 G. 3 c. 155

54 G. 3. c. 34.

Trade to be carried on directly and circuitously between the Island of Malta and its Dependencies, or the Port of Gibraltar, and all Ports and Places within the Limits of the Company's Charter, except to China.

Cape of Good Hope to be considered within such Limits.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That His Majesty's Settlement at the *Cape of Good Hope* shall, as to all Trade allowed by this Act to be carried on, be deemed, construed, and taken to be within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter: Provided also, that nothing herein contained, as to the said Settlement being deemed as to such Trade as aforesaid to be within such Limits, shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent, or in any manner to limit or affect, any other Trade which now may or which may hereafter be allowed to be carried on between the said Settlement and any other Countries, Ports or Places whatever.

Trade not to be carried on in Ships under the Burden prescribed by 53 G. 3. c. 155.

III. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Vessel carrying on Trade under the Provisions of this Act, to clear out from or be admitted to Entry at any Port in the United Kingdom, the registered Measurement of which Vessel shall be under the Burden prescribed by the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of His present Majesty, or which may be prescribed by any Act hereafter to be passed for Vessels carrying on Trade between the United Kingdom and the Places within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter.

Governors and Lieutenant Governors of Malta and Gibraltar to grant Licences:

IV. And whereas by the said Act of the Fifty-third Year of His present Majesty's Reign it is enacted, that no Ship or Vessel engaged in private Trade under the Authority of that Act, shall proceed to any Place situate on the Continent of *Asia*, from the River *Indus* to the Town of *Malacca* inclusive, or in any Island under the Government of the said Company lying to the North of the Equator, or to the said Company's Factory of *Bencoolen* or its Dependencies, or to any other Place or Places situate more to the Northward than Eleven Degrees of South Latitude, and between the Sixty-fourth and One hundred and fiftieth Degrees of East Longitude from *London*, without a Licence from the Court of Directors of the said Company, or from the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of *India*, (as the Case may be); be it further enacted, That the Governors and Lieutenant Governors of the said Island of *Malta* and Port of *Gibraltar* respectively, shall be and they are hereby authorized to grant Licences to Ships or Vessels so proceeding as aforesaid from the said Island of *Malta* or Port of *Gibraltar*, in the same Manner and under the same Regulations and Provisions, in regard to the Grant and Form thereof, as are under the said recited Act applicable to Licences granted by the said Court of Directors and Board of Commissioners respectively: Provided always, that the said Governors and Lieutenant Governors shall not be empowered to grant any Licence specially authorizing any Ship or Vessel to proceed to any Place or Places upon the Continent of *Asia* from the River *Indus* to the said Town of *Malacca* inclusive, except the said Com-

pany's principal Settlements; and that in regard for such Licences as are under the Provisions of the said recited Act to be granted by the said Board of Commissioners, the said Governors and Lieutenant Governors shall conform themselves, as far as the Case may admit, to such Rules and Regulations in that Behalf, as may from Time to Time be framed and published by the said Commissioners.

and transmit Lists of Licences granted or refused.

V. And be it further enacted, That each such Governor or Lieutenant Governor shall transmit to One of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State annual Lists of all such Licences as shall have been granted by him as aforesaid, and of all Licences (if any) which such Governor or Lieutenant Governor may have, in consequence of any instructions which he may have received in regard to such Licences, have refused to grant, together with his Reasons for such Refusal.

Ships not to sail without Lists of the Persons and Arms on board being delivered.

VI. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That no Ship or Vessel, other than the Ships of the said Company engaged in Trade under the Authority of this Act, shall be permitted to clear out from the said Island or Port for any Place or Places under the Government of His Majesty or of the said Company situate more to the Northward than Eleven Degrees of South Latitude, and between the Sixty-fourth and One hundred and fiftieth Degrees of East Longitude from *London*, until the Master or other Person having the Command of such Ship or Vessel shall have made out and exhibited to the principal Officer of the Customs, or other Person thereto authorized by such Governor or Lieutenant Governor as aforesaid, at the Port of Clearance, upon Oath (which Oath such Officer or other Person is hereby authorized to administer), a true and perfect List, in such Form as shall from Time to Time be settled by the said Court of Directors, with the Approbation of the said Board of Commissioners, specifying and setting forth the Names, Capacities, and Descriptions of all Persons embarked or intended to be embarked on board such Ship or Vessel, and all Arms on board or intended to be put on board the same; nor shall any such Vessel be admitted to Entry at the said Island or Port until the Master or other Person having the Command of such Ship or Vessel shall in the like Manner have made out and exhibited to the principal Officer of the Customs, or other Person thereunto duly authorized, upon Oath (which Oath such Officer or other Person is hereby authorized to administer), a true and perfect List, in Form to be settled as aforesaid, specifying the Names, Capacities, and Descriptions of all Persons on board or who shall have been on board such Ship or Vessel, from the Time of the Sailing thereof to the Time of Arrival, and of all Arms on board of which shall during that Time have been on board such Ship or Vessel, and the several Times and Places at which such of the said Persons as may have died or left the said Ship or Vessel, shall have so died or left such Ship or Vessel, or such of the said Arms as may have been disposed of, have been so disposed of.

For Transmission of such Lists.

VII. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That such Governors or Lieutenant Governors shall and they are hereby required to cause every such List, which shall be so received at the said Island or Port, to be transmitted with all reasonable Dispatch to the Court of Directors of the said United Company; and all such Ships or Vessels trading under the Authority of this Act shall, on their Arrival at any Port or Place under the Government of the said Company in *India*, be subject to all the Regulations, Restrictions, and Provisions prescribed by the said Acts of the Fifty-third Year of His present Majesty's Reign; and that all Trade with all Ports and Places upon the Continent of *Asia*, from the River *Indus* to the Town of *Malacca* inclusive, or any Island under the Government of the said Company lying to the North of the Equator, or the said Company's Factory at *Bencoolen* and its Dependencies, shall remain and continue subject to all such Regulations, Provisions, and Restrictions as shall from Time to Time be in force in relation to Trade, at any such Ports and Places under the Authority of any of the Governments of the said Company at their several Presidencies in *India*.

Allowing Cargoes to be discharged at Malta and Gibraltar, subject to Regulations.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said Company, and for any other of His Majesty's Subjects, to trade (in Ships navigated according to Law and proceeding upon any Voyage between any Ports or Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter and the United Kingdom) to and at the said Island of *Malta* and Port of *Gibraltar*, and for that Purpose to discharge the Whole or any Part of the Cargo of any such Ship or Vessel at such Island or Port, and in the Prosecution of such circuitous Voyage to take on board any other Goods, Wares, and Merchandize which can be legally carried from such Ports or Places within the Limits aforesaid, to such Island or Port; & in like Manner to trade in any such Ship or Vessel, in any Voyage from the United Kingdom to any Ports or Places within the Limits aforesaid, to and at the said Island of *Malta* and Port of *Gibraltar*: Provided always, that all such Ships and Vessels shall be subject to all the Regulations, Restrictions, and Provisions to which Ships and Vessels carrying on Trade circuitously, between the United Kingdom and the Limits of the said Company's Charter, are by the said Acts of the Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Years of His Majesty's Reign made liable.

Allowing Goods to be re-exported from Malta or Gibraltar.

IX. And be it further enacted, That all Goods and Commodities so imported into the Island of *Malta* or its Dependencies, or into the Port of *Gibraltar*, from any Ports or Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, may be re-exported from the said Island of *Malta* or its Dependencies, or the Port of *Gibraltar*, to the United Kingdom, and imported at any of the Ports where such Goods and Commodities may lawfully be imported, in like Manner, and subject to all such Regulations, Restrictions, and Provisions, as if such Goods and Commodities were imported directly from the Place of their Growth, Production, or Manufacture; and in Vessels of such Tonnage as is prescribed by the said Act made in the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, or as may be prescribed by any Act hereafter to be passed, for Vessels carrying on Trade between the United Kingdom and the Places within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter; any Thing in an Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *Charles* the Second, intituled *An Act for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation*, or in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Malta deemed to be in Europe.

X. And be it further enacted, That for the Purposes of this Act, and for all other Purposes whatever, the Island of *Malta* and its Dependencies shall be deemed and taken to be in *Europe*.

Not to prevent the Introduction of Goods into Malta, which may now be imported into the United Kingdom.

XI. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this or in any other Act shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent the Introduction (under the Provisions of this Act) into the Island of *Malta* and its Dependencies, or into the Port of *Gibraltar*, of any Articles being of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any of the Countries between which and the said Island and Port Trade is allowed to be carried on by this Act, which may now or may hereafter be imported into the United Kingdom.

No Asiatic Sailor to be taken on board without Licence, and under certain Regulations.

XII. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any Ship or Vessel engaged in any Voyage under the Authority of this Act, from any Port or Place in the *East Indies* to the said Island of *Malta* or Port of *Gibraltar*, and not destined to any Port in the United Kingdom, to take or have on board any *Lascars* or other *Asiatic* Seamen: Provided always, that it shall be lawful for any of the Governments of the *East India* Company in *India*, or for any Governor or Lieutenant Governor of any Colony, Territory or Island belonging to His Majesty within the Limits of the said Charter, and they and he are hereby required, on Application made by the Owner or Commander of any Ship or Vessel, and after having ascertained by due Inquiry that a sufficient Number of *British* Seamen cannot be procured for the Crew of any Ship or Vessel sailing from *India* within Ten days from such Application, to certify the same, and license such Ship or Vessel to sail with such Proportion of *Lascars* or *Asiatic* Seamen as may be specified in such Certificate and Licence; and the Governor General in Council at *Fort William* is hereby authorized and required to make Rules and Regulations, that all such *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, or Natives aforesaid, shall be duly supplied with Provisions and Clothing, and other necessary Accommodation, while employed and while absent from the Countries or Places to which they respectively belong, and until they shall be carried back to *India* or any other Country or Place to which they respectively belong, and until they shall be carried back to *India* or any other Country or Place from whence they were respectively brought, and for the Conveyance back of such *Asiatic* Sailors, *Lascars*, and Natives aforesaid, within a reasonable Time, to be specified in such Bond, or ascertained by such Rules and Regulations.

Masters to enter into Securities.

XIII. Provided also, and be it enacted, That no Ship or Vessel so licensed to take on board *Lascars* or *Asiatic* Seamen shall be permitted to clear out from any Port or Place within the Limits of the said Company's Charter unless and until the Owner or Captain or Master of such Ship shall have first given Security by Bond, in Manner directed by an Act passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of His present Majesty, and subject to all the Provisions of that Act, for the Maintenance and Conveyance back to *India*, or for the Conveyance to *England* & Maintenance while in *England*, and Return to *India*, of such *Lascars* or *Asiatic* Seamen which may be received on board of such Ship.

Act may be altered in this Session.

XIV. And be it further enacted, That this Act may be altered, amended, or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in this Session of Parliament.

ANNO QUINQUAGESIMO SEPTIMO

GEORGII III. REGIS.

CAP. XCV.

An Act to exempt the Territories within the Limits of the *East India* Company's Charter from certain of the Navigation Laws.

[10th *July* 1817.]

12 C. 2. c. 18. 15 C. 2. c. 7. 22 & 23 C. 2. c. 26. 25 C. 2. c. 7. 7 & 8 W. 3. c. 21. 4 & 5 A. c. 5. 8 G. 1. c. 18.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Twelfth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *Charles* the Second, for the encouraging and increasing of Shipping and Navigation; and by another Act passed in the Fifteenth Year of the same Reign, for the Encouragement of Trade; and by another Act passed in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Years of the same Reign, among other Things, for regulating the Plantation Trade; and by another Act passed in the Twenty-fifth Year of the same Reign, amongst other Things, for the better securing the Plantation Trade; and by another Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the Reign of His late Majesty King *William* the Third, for the Increase and Encouragement of Seamen; and by another Act passed in the Third and Fourth Years of the Reign of Her late Majesty Queen *Anne*, for granting to Her Majesty a further Subsidy on Wines and Merchandizes imported; and by another Act passed in the Eighth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty King *George* the First, amongst other Things, to subject Copper Ore of the Production of the *British* Plantations to such Regulations as other enumerated Commodities of the like Production are subject; divers Prohibitions, Regulations, and Provisions have been enacted, respecting the Importation of Goods and Commodities of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of *Europe*, into any Lands, Islands, Plantations, Colonies, Territories, or Places to His Majesty belonging or in his Possession, in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*, and also respecting the Transportation of certain Articles of the Growth, Production, or Manufacture of *British* Plantations in *Asia*, *Africa*, or *America*: And whereas the said Prohibitions, Regulations, and Provisions have been commonly supposed not to apply, and have not in Practice been applied, and it is not expedient that the same should be applied, to the Trade of His Majesty's Subjects to and from the *East Indies*; And whereas it is reasonable and just that Relief should be given to Persons who may have inadvertently incurred Penalties and Forfeitures, by offending against such Prohibitions, Regulations, and Provisions; be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That

Nothing in the recited Acts to affect Import and Export within the East India Company's Charter.

nothing contained in the said Acts, or in any other Act or Acts passed for the like Purposes or any of them, shall extend or be construed to extend to or in any Way affect the Importation or Exportation by the United Company of Merchants trading to the *East Indies*, or by any other of His Majesty's Subjects in *British*-registered Vessels navigated according to Law, or in Vessels registered or trading under the Provisions of an Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships built in* India, of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize at, into, or from any Port or Place within the Limits of the Charter of the said Company, or to affect the Importation or Exportation at, into, or from any Place whatsoever in Asia, Africa, or America of any Goods, Wares, or Merchandize of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any Place within the Limits aforesaid, or to require that any Bond for the Exportation or Importation of Goods in any particular Manner, shall be given in respect of any such Vessels bound to or from any Place situate within the Limits aforesaid.

Persons not to be sued for Penalties

II. And be it further enacted, That from and after the Twenty-fifth Day of *December* next, no Person or Persons, Body Politic or Corporate, shall be liable to be sued for any Penalty, nor any Ship, Vessel, Goods, Wares, or Merchandize liable to be seized by reason of any Trading contrary to any such Prohibition, Regulation, or Provision as aforesaid, or by reason of any such Bond as aforesaid not having been given in respect of any Ship or Vessel bound to or from any Place within the Limits aforesaid; and further, that all Ships, Vessels, Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, which before the said Twenty-fifth Day of *December* next shall have been seized, and all Penalties which before the said last-mentioned Day shall have been sued for by reason of any such Offence as aforesaid, shall be forthwith restored or remitted to the Person or Persons, Body or Bodies Politic or Corporate, by whom the same may have been forfeited, upon Payment to the Person or Persons who shall have seized or sued for the same, of his or their reasonable Costs of Seizure of Suit; any Law, Statute or other Thing to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to prevent any Person or any Body Politic or Corporate from disputing the Legality of any Judgment or other Proceeding by Appeal or otherwise, in the same Manner as if this Act had not been passed, or to prevent any Person or Body politic or Corporate from taking the Benefit of any other Mode of Relief from any such Forfeiture or Penalty as aforesaid, to which he or they or any Act or Acts now in force or otherwise may be entitled.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

Not to affect 53 G. 3 c. 155.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to alter or affect the Provisions of an Act passed in the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, intituled *An Act for continuing in the* East India *Company for a further Term the Possession of the* British *Territories in* India, *together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter*; and another Act passed in the Fifty-fourth Year of the same Reign, intituled *An Act for the further Regulation of the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the* East India *Company*; and another Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of the same Reign, intituled *An Act to make further Regulations for the Registry of Ships built in* India; and another Act passed in this present Session, intituled *An Act to regulate the Trade to and from the Places within the Limits of the Charter of the* East India *Company, and certain Possessions of His Majesty in the* Mediterranean; or to alter or affect the Laws now in being relative to the Trade of Foreign Nations in Amity with His Majesty with the said *British* Territories under the Government of the said Company in the *East Indies*.

54 G. 3. c. 34.

55 G. 3. c. 116.

57 G. 3. c. 96.

Cape of Good Hope taken to be within the Limits of the Charter.

IV. Provided also, and be it further enacted, That His Majesty's Settlement at the *Cape of Good Hope* shall, for the Purposes of this Act, be deemed, construed, and taken to be within the Limits of the Charter of the *East India* Company.

Goods may be imported into or exported from any Place within the Limits of the Charter under the Government of the Company, &c.

V. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to import into any Island or Territory within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, not being under the Government of the Company, in Vessels which may belong to any State being in Amity with His Majesty (not being an *European* State), and lying within the said Limits, any Articles of the Growth, Produce, or Manufacture of any such State, and to export in any such Vessel any Goods which by virtue of this or any other Act may have been legally imported into His Majesty's said Islands or Territories.

Not to affect 57 G. 3. c. 1.

VI. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to affect an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled *An Act to continue and extend the Provisions of an Act of the Forty-ninth Year of His present Majesty, for regulating the Trade and Commerce to and from the* Cape of Good Hope, *until the Fifth Day of* July *One thousand eight hundred and twenty, and also for regulating the Trade of the Island of* Mauritius.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
26TH MARCH 1818.

SALES BY AUCTION,

On TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY next,
THE 31ST INST. AND 1ST OF APRIL

VARIOUS China and Europe Articles &c. &c. will be sold at LOUGHLIN & HUNT'S Auction Room; also about 15 yards of very rich board real Brussels Lace, and a few yards of narrow two real Brussels white Lace Veils; and one silk lace ditto, a Lady's handsome new gold Watch set with Pearls; a Musical snuff Box which plays two tunes; and a striking likeness of the Duke of Wellington, in miniature.

Bombay 28th March 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an adjourned SESSIONS of the PEACE will be held at my Office in Meadows street on Wednesday, the 1st of April next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon; when all persons who have presented Petitions against the Assessment within the limits of the Town, are directed to appear with their witnesses in support of their claims for reduction.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

MEADOWS STREET,
Bombay, March 26th 1818.

જાહેર ખબર

એ ખબેમાથી ખબર આપીએછએ તારીખ ૧ આપરેલ બાર બુધેના દને બ પોરનાં ક્લાક ૧૧ માં પીશ જુરાતીશ ના શાહેબ લોક ફરી ધેરોના ટાકશ બા બત તજવીજ કરવા શાટુ નોટન શાહેબ ના કારીશમાં ફીલા મધે પરંગીનાં દેવલ ને પાશે બેઠશે વાશતે જે લોકોએ મુંબઇ શેહેરની હદમાંના ધેરોના ટાકશ બાબ ત અરજીઓ આપીછે તેઓને હોકમ એ છે જે ટાકશના પજશા ઓછો કરવા શા ટે પેટાના શાહેદ હોશે તેઓને શાથે લા વીને તાકો હાજર થવુ—તા. ૨૬ માર્ચ શને ૧૮૧૮ અંગરેજી *

બી નોટન
પીશ જુરાતીશના કલારક

શ્રી

ખ્યાણીરખેધર

ધ્યાનુણીખ્યાપસન ખેધરધેન ધધન્ની ખેધપગતાગધ ૧ ધધ મીજ ધ્યાણીપળી ખેનપ્રધળે ૧૧ પજતાંબીજપણીબીચે ભાગેધપ્રેમ પુચ્ચધમાંચ્યા વમભાધત તજ તીજમપ્યા જ્ઞીજ્યાંત ઝીરંમ્યા ચ્યાધેપન્નજપજ મેગજભાગેધ વ્યા ધમીમાંતધજતીજ યાનજીતાંજ્યાં છીઉીધંઈરાધરચ્યા ધચીનજ્યાધ મંચ્યા વમભાધત ધખ્યા ધી ધધ્યા ધધેતત્યાંજ કુજીમમજીતા છેંની વમજાંચેજેંજે મમીમમ્યા મજીતાં ધજ્ઞજેંશાધ્યછી ધસ્તી ધ્તેધેપીજનેધેં ધણીરખ્યેં તા જીધે ૨૬ મધેમ્બર્ધજં ૧૮૧૮

ધી. મેહજ
ધીજ ધધીજમજ્ઞમેં

FOR SALE,

ON COMMISSION
AT
MESSRS. PARRY AND CO'S.
ARCHITECTS & COACH-MAKERS,

TWO Handsome Shigrampos, built at Calcutta, by Collins; one with Harness for a pair—Also a Buggy and Harness complete, from the same—Likewise, a neat second-hand Barouchet well adapted for this country.

And of their own building, an elegant light Carriage and Buggy.

Bombay, 27th March 1818.

FREIGHT

FOR
MUSCAT. BUSHIRE & BUSSORA
THE GOOD SHIP
SHAW ALLUM.
Lately undergone repairs and Copper bottomed
AT MAZAGON DOCKS,
BURTHEN TONS
CAPT. J. DENHAM.

WILL sail on or about the 20th Proximo, as she has part of freight already offered and will not detain longer on account of the expiration of the season. For further particulars apply to NASSERVANJEE COWARJEE PETTY'S office, Medows street.

Bombay 28th March 1818.

HIGHLY IMPROVED
ESTATE.

By desire of the Executor
IN INDIA,
Eduljee Cursetjee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

On THURSDAY the 2d April next,
AT THREE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON,

ALL that valuable and highly improved ESTATE belonging to the late DOCTOR DAVID WHITE, situated at Mazegaon, formerly the property of the late MR. BORTHWICK, consisting of an elegant and substantially Built HOUSE, in good repair, with detached Cook Room, Godowns and Stable, and a spacious Garden, well stocked with Fruit Trees, Shrubs and a variety of curious Plants from all parts of India, and containing likewise two large Wells of excellent water.

Ten per cent to be paid on the day of Sale, and security given for the payment of the remainder in one month thereafter.

Bombay, 6th March 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY next, the 30th Inst.
AT HIS ROOMS
IN MEADOW STREET.

AN Excellent Gold Chronometer by Finer and Nowland, one Box Chronometer by Ditto—and one Box Chronometer by Barraud: the Chronometers and Notes may be seen at Mr. Hereford's—The above will be put up precisely at 12 o'clock—likewise the undermentioned articles will be sold on the same day, viz.

Chesshire and Parmezan Cheese in Lead Cases.

Macaronie in Boxes—Soda and Seidletz Powders in Packets of a dozen each; Some Peruvian Bark in Jars.

Beer and Wine Corks—and a few dozen of Port Wine. Some Jars of French garden Seeds.

Six Boxes of Fresh China Hams &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be sold a Shigrampoe with a Pair of Ponies and Harness complete.

Bombay, March 28th 1818.

Eduljee Cursetjee,
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On TUESDAY next, the 31st Instant.
AT 4 O'CLOCK
In a compound on the Esplanade,
NEAR THE LINES OF THE
MARINE BATTALION,

1 LARGE two Pole Tent lined with Chintz.
1 Do. single do. do. do.
together with several other Tents.

Bombay, 28th March 1818.

A CARD.

BOYCE, KEMPT & Co. respectfully acquaint their friends and the public, that they have for sale a small number of Potter's PATENT FLUTES with 6 & 8 Keys, in neat mahogany cases.

Bombay 28th March 1818.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON THE PREMISES
On THURSDAY next the 2d of April,
AT 4 O'CLOCK
IN THE AFTERNOON.

A LARGE House, situate without the Town Walls on the Bazar Road next to the house of MANORDOSS DWARCODOSS, and opposite the house of RAGOONATHJEE MHADOWJEE, PURVOR: the said house formerly belonged to the late LUCKMIDOSS GOWINDJEE.

Bombay 27th March 1818.

જાહેર ખબર

જાહેર લીલાંહુ કરીને બેયશે આવતા લરેશપત વારને દીને તા રીખ ૨ જી આપરેલ બપોરનાં કલાક ૪ નાં ગેહેર એક મોટુ બારકોટનાં બજા રનાં રશતા ઉપરછે એનાં પકોશમાં મ નોરદાશ દોવારકાંદાશનુ ગેહેરછે તથા એની શામબે રગનાંથ માંધવજી પરતુ નુ ગેહેરછે એ ઉપર લખેલુ ગેહેર મા ગલ મરનાર લખમીદાશ ગોવીનજીનુ ખનુ—તા. ૨૭ મી માર્ચ ૧૮૧૮ *

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION hath been made, to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration, of all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Rights and Credits, of the REVEREND JOHN RAWLINS, late a Chaplain on this establishment, deceased, may be granted to the Registrar of the said Court for the time being (Mr. RICHARD WOODHOUSE).

Bombay 27th March 1818.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 18TH MARCH 1818.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Major Aitchison, the Military Auditor General, a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope on sick Certificate; and to allow him to be absent for ten months from the date of Embarkation.

The duties of the Auditor General's Office will be executed by the Deputy Auditor General, during the absence of Major Aitchison.

Bombay Castle, 23d March 1818.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much gratification in announcing the occupation of the Hill Fort of Koaree by the troops under the Command of Lieut. Col. Prother, after two day's bombardment, and to express his approbation of the conduct of the Lieut. Col. and of all engaged on the occasion,

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1818.

Lieutenant Philip McKeevor of the 2d Bat. 3d Regt. Native Infantry is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

His Excellency Lieut. General Sir Thomas Hislop having intimated that the Division of the army under the command of Major General Sir William Grant Keir, K. M. T. was no longer required to cooperate in the service entrusted to His Excellency and was therefore relieved from his command, The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Major General Sir William Grant Keir K. M. T. to repair to the Presidency after the separation and return of Field force to Guzerat.

The Governor in Council takes this occasion to express the gratification he has experienced from learning the high sense His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop entertains of the cordial support and valuable assistance he has on all occasions derived from the ability, zeal and experience of the Major General, and of the zealous and active conduct of the division under his command.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1818.

Lieutenant J. Worthy of the 2d Bat. 9th Regt. N. I. is allowed a furlough to England on sick Certificate for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has the pleasure to announce that the Fort of Russaulghur

has been surrendered to Lieut. Col. Kennedy by capitulation; and the fort of Gunga taken possession of by the Force in the Concan while under the command of Major Hall, of His Majesty's 89th Regiment.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

THE COURIER,

MARCH 28, 1818.

Since the 4th of the present month, the field force under Lieut. Colonel Prother, has been actively employed above the Ghauts in the reduction of the several strong fortresses in the vicinity of the range; and the manner in which this detachment of the Bombay army, has executed this important service reflects the utmost credit on it.

After reducing Loghur, Issapoor, Toong, Yekoona, Ragh and Mutchee, a representation having been made of the importance of not suffering a fort, possessed of such natural advantages as Koarree, to remain in the hands of the enemy, the Lieut. Colonel determined to proceed instantly against it; and without waiting to repair the damages which the rapidity of the movements of the force had occasioned, the order was issued to march, and by the active and zealous exertions of all the departments, the force had advanced on the 11th instant as far as Serooly, distant from Koarree six miles.

The celerity of the advance, through a thick and almost impervious Jungle in which no road had ever before been made, must have not a little astonished the enemy. Throughout the campaign, the Bombay Pioneers have distinguished themselves by their indefatigable exertions, but these never were excelled nor more required than in the present instance. They executed their arduous task in a mode which caused the admiration of all, and reflected on their zealous commander, Captain P. Delamotte, that praise which he most deservedly earned. The Pioneers even when the enemy were sniping on them, continued their work steadily, and a serjeant cooly observed, "he wished the pickaxes and hoes were only musquets for the rascals' sake."

For the recognizance and investment of the fort, Lieut. Remon of the Engineers, and a party commanded by Captain Rose of H. M. 89th Regt. were detached from Serooly at 10 o'clock on the 11th, and they completely succeeded in their objects, after gallantly driving in the enemy, who were advantageously posted on a height, protected by a well directed fire from the guns of the fort. The gallant detachment, employed on this duty, composed of the light company of H. M. 89th Regt. the grenadiers of the Corygaum Regt. and 2d 6th, with a choice detachment from the Lieut. Colonel's battalion, the 1st 9th, with knapsacks on the shoulders of the men, and after a march of six miles, on the words "double quick", advanced to the charge up a steep hill to the very walls of the fort: the besieged keeping up a brisk fire of cannon and musquetry. This firing being heard in camp, determined the commanding officer to move on, and he arrived in time to approve of the measures adopted by Capt. Rose, and the manner in which this officer had accomplished the investment of the fort. The main body of the force arrived before Koarree on the 12th, and by dint of great labor and exertion, the battering train was brought up on the 13th. On the morning of the 14th the grand battery opened, consisting of one 13, one 10, and two 8th inch mortars; with a heavy 5⅘ inch howitzer battery to the right. During the day several fires and explosions took place; and from the silence of the guns of the fort, it was conjectured, that the besieged had taken shelter in their casements. About 7 in the evening their magazine blew up, laying the principal gateway in ruins and setting fire to several houses; immediately after this, the fort surrendered. It was afterwards ascertained, that the garrison, on the explosion, insisted on the Killedar's, Jannoba Bhow, surrendering; to which he very reluctantly assented, and he has since expressed his indignant regret at the cowardice of his people. The Killedar and about 700 men were made prisoners; 35 had been killed during the seige, most of them at the explosion. Some treasure, nearly of a lac of rupees, and some grain, became the property of the captors.

The fort of Koarree is situated on the range of ghauts, about 20 miles south of the Bhore ghaut. It commands the principal pass leading from the Concan near Jambool-parra, immediately about the Sowee ghaut. Its extreme length bearing north and south, the narrow end pointing north. It is a mile and a half in circumference, extremely well supplied with fine water from a considerable tank nearly the breadth of the fort. There are only two entrances, the main one on the eastern side, the other, a much more difficult one, being steeper and up the rugged face of the rock, on the western, this is considered the weakest side of the fort. To have carried the fortress by storm would have been an entreprize of extreme difficulty, and had the attempt been made during the seige, it must have cost us the lives of many of our brave men, and all those engaged in the first assault would, in all probability, have been overwhelmed by the explosions of eight mines which had been made at the entrance of the principal gateway. five on one side and three on the other; all prepared for the match, which was suspended from the walls to the mines.

The Killedar deserved every credit for his defence, which was judicious, and gallant.

On the 15th the thanks of the commanding officer were issued in orders. On the evening of that day a villager reported that Gunger, a hill fort, 4 Cosa distant, dependent on Koarree, was evacuated; a detachment of the force was sent in consequence, and took possession of it.

Since the 30th Dec. last, the Concan field force has taken sixteen hill forts; the successful exertions of this gallant detachment, which have contributed so essentially towards the accompliment of the main objects of the present war, cannot fail of being highly gratifying to those under whose auspices it has prospered.

We understand that Mr. Elphinstone paid a visit to Poona of three days, and held a Durbar in the old Palace for the reception of the learned men of the town. The room, large as it is was, was crowded with Shastrees, who confirmed their acknowledgement of the new Government and the abjuration of their attachment to the old, by the acceptance of presents from Mr. Elphinstone. This event will give the utmost pain to Bajee Rao, while it must be considered a great and important step in the acquisition of public opinion in favor of the revolution of affairs.

The free trader Adamant for London direct, we are informed will sail about Thursday next, and letters to be forwarded by her will be received at the office of Messrs. Remington Crawford and Co. The succeeding ship for England, we believe will be the Albinia, Capt. Norton.

We have received no intelligence of the motions of Bajee Rao, or from the force under Brigadier General Smith, of a later date than the accounts we have copied from the last Gazette.

Our regular series of Calcutta papers only reaches down to the 17th Feb. but, by the kindness of a friend, we have been put in possession of an Asiatic Mirror of the 25th Feb. from which we have selected a few interesting articles. Our latest Madras paper is dated the 5 March.

We copy the following articles from our Brother Editor of the Gazette.

The Ship built at Damaun for Messrs. Pereira and Co. glided into her proper element on the 19th instant, she has been named the Angelica, and is about the burthen of 650 Tons.

By the arrival of the Bombay Castle, from China the 22d January, we learn that Cotton had suffered a further depreciation in price; and it must not be expected that the ships who have gone out of season, will tend to raise it: the Chinese are a calculating people, and know as well as *Swift* did, that two and two do not always make four.

Bajee Row is off towards Punderpoor, where he expects to be able to make a stand; most of the Maratta chiefs have houses at this place, and the neighbourhood is populous; it is situated on the banks of the Beemah, 86 miles S. E. of Poonah.

Brigadier General Smith was in the vicinity of *Bheer* on the 19th of this month, following Bajee Row at the rate of twenty miles a day. General Doveton by the last accounts was at Cappergaum. Pressed as Bajee Row must be from all quarters, we may safely anticipate an early dispersion of his followers, and the security of his person.

The Hon'ble Lieut. Col. Stanhope having proceeded with a detachment of His Majesty's 17 Dragoons to attack a body of Pindaries under *Seeto*, who were said to be encamped at a place called *Tee* to the South West of Indore, learnt on his arrival at that place that the Pindaries had fled to *Hursala*; the Lieut. Colonel immediately followed the enemy to that place, came up with him, and nearly annihilated the whole party, which consisted of between three or four hundred Pindaries, but we apprehend the chief was not among the number.

ARRIVALS.]—Lieut. C. Mitchell, 65th Regt.
Colonel Jas. Urquhart.
Lieut. E. Thompson, 65th Regt.
Lieut. Bellasis, 5th N. I.
Lieut. Yorke, H. M. 17th Light Dragoons.
Lieut. Rich, H. M. 65th Regt.
Lieut. W. Nixon.
Capt. Strovers, Artillery.
DEPARTURES.]—Lieut. Ovans, European Regt.
Lieut. Gallwey.
Lieut, Col. Prother, 1th | 9th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—March 21, Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Doss-Mahomed, from Surat.
Do. 22, Ship Bombay Castle, Capt. W. Cleland, from China, the 22d January 1818.
DEPARTURES.—March 23, Brig Goodfortune, Mr. F. Memsse, Commander to Mocha & Judda.
Do. 26, Armed Boat Vigilant, Syrang Doss-Mahomed, to Surat.
Do. Ship Orpheus, Free Trader, Captain Thomas Finlay, to London.
Passengers. Major and Mrs. Aitcheson, Master and Miss Aitcheson. Mr. Still.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 19, Ship Hebe, J. Porter, from London 29th Sept.
Ship Gochin, J. F. Jones, from Port Jackson and Penang.
21, Ship Ann, R. Dickie, from Bombay and Madras.
Ship John Bull, J. Bean, from Isle of France.
Ship Isabella, P. C. Foster, from Prince of Wales Island.
22, French Ship La Rose, J. Perroud, from Bordeaux.
Portuguese Ship Andromeda, A. V. Cortella, from Macao, Malacca, and Penang.
Ditto Rey do Reino Unido, F. P. de Lemos, from Macao, Malacca, and Penang
Ship Admiral Cockburn, J. Briggs, from London 29th Sept. Madeira 18th Oct. and Madras 4th Feb.
Ship Lloyds, P. McPherson, from London 2d April, and Madras 5th Feb.
Ship Monarch, T. Lutey, from the Downs 14th Sep. Madeira 6th Oct. and Cape 23d Dec.
Ship Mary, T. Wilson, from London 11th Oct.
Brig Salamanca, C. E. Smith, from Siam, and Penang
American Ship Nancy, J. Rathbeer, from Providence
Ship Lucy Maria, A. Barclay, from England 29th Sept. Cape 23d Dec. and Madras 14th Feb.
Ship Ruby, R. Dennison, from Isle of France.
Ship Nymph, F. J. Humber, from Liverpool. 25th Sept.
23, Ship Liverpool, A. Williams, from ditto, 25th ditto.
Brig Jane, J. D. Ridgway, from Bombay & Allepee.
Ship Susan, H. Collingwood, from China.
Ship Lord Eldon, J. F. Lamb, from London 21st April, and New South Wales 3d December.
American Ship Courier, E. Stamp, from Boston.

PASSENGERS.

Per Eurydice: Mrs. Ogilvie, Miss McMahon, Capt. Ogilvie, Madras Est. Lieut. Campell, do. do. Lieut. Kent. H. M. 21st Dragoons, Mr. Wroughton, Writer, Mr. Gibbon, Native of India, Mr. Griffiths, do. do. Mr. Jennings, Free-mariner, Mr. Williamson, do. and Mr. Spence, Surgeon, H. M. 21st Dragoons, from the Cape of Good Hope.
Per Hebe: Mr. G. R. Clerk, Mr. A. Molony, and Mr. J. Stainforth, Writers, Mr. H. Hamilton Bell, and Mr. Thomas Bell, Merchants.
Per John Bull: Capt. Barry, H. M. 56th Regt. M'Mill, late Lieut. of the Spanish Patriotic Frigate Argentiura, Mr. Kock, and Mr. Carlson, for Serampore.
Per Cochin: Lieut. W. Rolfe, R. N. from Port Jackson, Capt. W. F. Wilson, Bengal Army, from Batavia, and Mr. E. A. Cooper, Mariner, from Malacca.
Per Monarch: Mr. J. E. Dawes, and Mr. J. W. O'Conner, Free-mariner, Mr. Richard Baird.
Per Liverpool: Mr. James Demysoy, Free-mariner.
Per Loyd, from Madras: Lieut. William Thomas R. N. Lieut. John Hoare, 18th Regt. Mr. George Farrow, Mr. Benjamin Hamerg, Country Service, and Mr. Peter Downing, from Port Jackson.
Per Susan: R. Taylor, Esq. R. Pearson, Esq. Couzens, Esq. Lieut. Kennedy; Messrs. Lewis De Souisa, and H. G. Brightman; Mr. John Hodges; Mr. Beagle, Country Service, and two Masters Turner.
Per the Lucy Maria: Mrs. Ramsay, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Young, C. S. Mr. Williamson, ditto, Mr. Grey, Writer. Mr. Carden, ditto, Capt. Ramsay, H. M. 14th Capt. Robert, Free-mariner, Mr. McGregor, Cadet, and Mr. White, Free-merchant.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 18, Brig Ganges, E. D. Stewart, for Bencoolen and Batavia.
19, American Ship Braganza, H. S. Newcomb, for New York.
Ship Cumbrian, J. Brodie, for London.
Grab Ship Salamutty Sevoy, Hossenjee Wallajee for Bombay.
20, H. C. Ship Lord Castlereagh, W. Younghusband, for England.
22, Ship Layton, J. Taylor, for London.
Ship Mercury, W. G. Graham, for Penang.
Ship Ahmoody, R. Burrell, for Madras.
Ship Harmony, D. Wishart, for Hull.
23, American Ship Gentoo, N. Osgood, for Salem.
Cutter Endeavour, H. Miller, for Batavia.

PASSENGERS.

Ship Lord Castlereagh, Capt. William Younghusband.

TO EUROPE.

Mrs. Cheap, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs Parson, Mrs. Bertridge and her Child, Capt. R. Bertridge, H. M's. 67th. Lieut. James Delgairns 7th Mad. N. Inf. Charles Key Bruce, Esq. Mr. William Patrick Burt.
12 Children.

TO SEA.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Penson, 27th R. N. I.
By the Baring, Captain Lamb.

TO EUROPE.

Mr. Henry Doveton, Master S. Henry Batson.
To the Cape of Good Hope.
H. Batson, Esq. C. S.
By the Surrey, Captain Aldham.

TO EUROPE.

Capt. Carpenter, 14th R. N. I.
3 Children.

TO SEA.

Mrs. Cuninghame, Captain G. Cuninghame.
3 Children.
By the Matilda, Captain Hamilton.

TO EUROPE.

Mr. W. A. Bethame, Mr. James Falconar.
By the Ann Roberts, Captain McFarlane.

TO EUROPE.

Miss Margaret Sibbald.
By the Thalia, Captain P. Herbert.

TO EUROPE.

Master John Willoughby De Courcy.
Ship Jupiter, Captain Gouldsmith.

FOR COLOMBO.

Mrs. Cavendish and ae
Mrs, Williams, and two Children. m
Mrs. Jouault, and two Children. me
apo
oires
ty
1

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 28, Brig Cauder Bux, Capt. R. Mayor, from Malacca.—March 1, Brig Helen. Capt. MacIntosh, from Padang.—2, Brig Fulteemain, Nacoda Abdullah Benjurrah, from Bengal.—4, H. M. Ship Minden, Capt. W. Paterson, ditto.—Ship Four Sisters, Capt. J. Daniel, from Rangoon.

Passengers. G. M. Stockdale, Esq. Revd. Bishop Joseph, Armenian, and Servants.

DEPARTURES.—Feb. 27, Schooner Swallow, Capt. W. Deller, for Pondicherry,—28, Ship General Brown, Capt. J. Kilpatrick, for Covelong.—do. Brig Dotterel, Capt. D'Silva, for the Coast and Bengal.—March 1, H. M. Sloop Bacchus, Capt. J. P. Parkin, on a Cruize.—do. Brig Bucephalus, Capt. R. B. Pavin, for Tuticorin.—3, Brig Victoria, Capt. Manuel Gonsalves, for Masalipatam and Coringa.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.]—At Surat on Friday 20th March, the Lady of Capt. I. B. Dunsterville, Paymaster Southern Division of Guzerat, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.]—On the 23d instant, by the Rev. N. Wade, A. M. Senior Chaplain, George Ball, Conductor of Ordnance P. S. F. to Miss Sarah Victory, eldest daughter of the late Conductor Victory of the Madras establishment.

DEATHS.]—At sea, on the 31st of December last, Capt. Thomas Basden, Commander of the ship Forbes of Calcutta.
On the 5th of February last at Tellicherry, Edward, son of Lieut. Colonel Mignan, aged two years and eight moths.
On Saturday last at an early hour in the morning, the Rev. J. H. Donaldson.
Possessed of peculiar endowments for the Gospel ministry and manifesting an ardent zeal towards promoting the benevolent object of the London missionary Society, he was immediately selected and appointed by them to be stationed at Surat, whither he proceeded soon after his arrival in India; but the ill effects of the climate, on a weak constitution, depriving him of the blessings of health, he thought proper to come down to Bombay, under expectation of a recovery from local change, which however it pleased Providence, in wis-

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by JOS. FRAN. DE JESUS, No. 1, Church Gate Street.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Subscribers about to change their Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1818.

Continued from the last Page.

dom, and we hope to his infinite gain, to disappoint; and scarce had he completed the 25th year of his age, them this truly pious and faithful young Missionary was called to receive his eternal reward.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.—On the 23d Feb. the Lady of Capt. Alexander Brown, of the Eur. Regt. of a Daughter.

On the 21st Feb. Mrs. M. Pertuer, of a Daughter.

At Decca, on the 19th Feb. the Lady of William Paton, Esq. of a Son.

At Coolbariah, near Berhampore, on the 17th Feb. at the house of her Father, the Lady of the late James Robertson, Esq. Superintending Surgeon at Dinapore, of a Daughter.

At Allahabad, on the 4th Jan. the Lady of Captain H. Pitman, H. M. 59th Regt. of a Son.

At Agra, on the 30th Jan. the Lady of George Baillie, Esq. Asst. Surgeon, 1st 29th (or Moira's Own) Rt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Alleppee, in Travancore, on the 21st Jan. the Lady of Lieut. R. Gordon, of the Bombay Est. of a Daughter.

MARRIED.—At Pultah, on Monday, the 23d Feb. A. Mackenzie, Esq. C. S. to Miss Shuldham, Daughter of Lieut. Col. Shuldham.

Lately, at Patna, Mr. John Bell, to Miss Frances DaCosta.

DEATHS.—On the 18th Feb. of the Cholera Morbus, William Alexander Keith, Esq. R. N.

At Yanam, on the 7th Feb. Charles Pithois, Esq. Head Surgeon of the King's Hospital,—aged 74 years sincerely regretted.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.] On the 27th of February, the Lady of Captain Charles Augustus Elderton, Cantonment Paymaster at Secundrabad, of a daughter.

At Cuddalore, on the 8th February, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Haslewood, of a son.

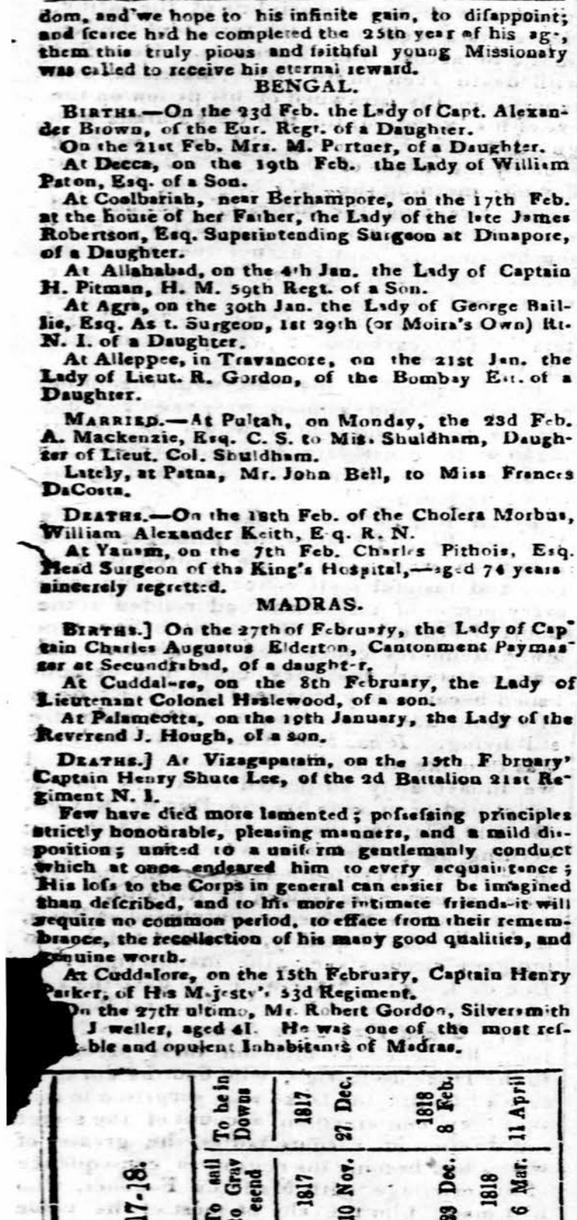
At Palmeotta, on the 19th January, the Lady of the Reverend J. Hough, of a son.

DEATHS.] At Vizagapatam, on the 15th February Captain Henry Shute Lee, of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment N. I.

Few have died more lamented; possessing principles strictly honourable, pleasing manners, and a mild disposition; united to a uniform gentlemanly conduct which at once endeared him to every acquaintance; His loss to the Corps in general can easier be imagined than described, and to his more intimate friends it will require no common period, to efface from their remembrance, the recollection of his many good qualities, and genuine worth.

At Cuddalore, on the 15th February, Captain Henry Parker, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment.

On the 27th ultimo, Mr. Robert Gordon, Silversmith and Jeweller, aged 41. He was one of the most respectable and opulent Inhabitants of Madras.



Company's Ships of the Season, 1817-18.

Ships	Tons	Commanders	Managing Owners	Consignments	To be at Gravesend	To sail	To be in Downs
George Canning	1126	William Patterson	(Company's Ship)	Bombay & China	1817	10 Nov.	1817 27 Dec.
Earl of Balcarras	1334	W. Marjoribanks.	S. Marjoribanks.				
Marquis of Huntly	1227	Arch H. Campbell	(Company's Ship)				
Buckinghamshire	1417	James Jameson			1817	25 Oct.	1818 8 Feb.
Castle Huntly	1200	Donald MacLeod.	(Company's Ship)	Bengal & China			
London	1369	Frederick Adams.	George Palmer				
Princess Amelia	1195	Monts. Hamilton.	John Paterson		1817	10 Nov.	1818 11 April
Lady Melville	1200	H. A. Drummond.	(Company's Ship)	Madras & China			
Cabalva	1392	Walter Campbell.	Robert Williams				
	1200	Edward Balston	Mathew Isacke				
	1395	T. Watson Leech	Sir R. Wigram	China	1818	6 Mar.	1818 20 Feb.
	1200	John Stewart	John Card				
	1200	John Hine					

...as Intelligence.

...RCH 5TH 1818.

...s of the Army of the Deckan: ...Eedugherry, Wednesday, 14th January 1818.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, feels the highest gratification, in publishing to the Army under his command, the following General Order, by His Excellency The Most Noble The Governor General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces, expressive of His Lordship's sentiments on the occasion of their distinguished conduct, and gallantry, in the memorable Action of the 21st December.

GENERAL ORDER, BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

CAMP, OOCHAR, January 1, 1818.

The Official Details of the splendid Victory, obtained by His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hislop, on the 21st December, over the Army of Mulhar Rao Holkar, having been received, the sincerest congratulations of the Governor General and Commander in Chief of all the Forces, are offered to His Excellency on the important service, which his zeal, his valour, and his professional ability, have rendered to the Honorable Company, and to his Country.

The decision with which Sir Thomas Hislop resolved, to consider Holkar as an Enemy, and to disperse his Army, is regarded by His Lordship as most just, and expedient. The leaving that Army in an attitude of distinct hostility, while the Ministers of Holkar, were endeavouring to gain time, by unmeaning negotiations, would have been deeply injurious to the public interest.

His Excellency is requested to impart to Brigadier General Sir John Malcolm, His Lordship's warm applause, of the ardour, and in repidity, with which that Officer led the attack on the Enemy's principal Battery. Such an example, could not but infuse invincible spirit into the Troops.

The particular acknowledgements of His Lordship to Officers, must be guided by the specification which their immediate Commander has made, therefore to each of those individuals Sir Thomas Hislop is entreated to profess, His Lordship's cordial adoption of the sentiments proclaimed by His Excellency.

Finally, The Governor General and Commander in Chief desires, that his praise and thanks may be communicated to all Ranks of the Army, for the admirable exertion which appears to have been made by every description under His Excellency Sir Thomas Hislop's Command.

By Command of His Excellency The Governor General.

(Signed) S. ADAM,
Secretary to the Governor General

In reference to His Lordship's desire, as conveyed in the 4th Paragraph of the foregoing record, the Lieutenant General informs the Army that independently of the sentiments of applause, and admiration, which he had the pleasing duty of promulgating, in his General Order of the 22d Ultimo, and of which a transcript was forwarded on the following day, for the information of the Governor General and Commander in Chief, he had, at the same time the honour of bringing to His Lordship's particular notice, the Names of certain Officers, who were prominent, from their Rank, and Situation, and from the superior Duties they had to perform; to each of those Officers, therefore, it will be His Excellency's immediate care, in obedience to his Lordship's Commands, to communicate the specific terms, in which their respective services have been acknowledged, and he entreats them, individually to believe, that his sentiments on the occasion, have been dictated, with no less warmth, and sincerity, by his own feelings, than they have been adopted with cordiality, by The Most Noble The Governor General.

The Lieutenant General, at the same time, took occasion to state to his Lordship that, having detailed the events of the day, it became unnecessary to dwell upon the conduct of the Troops; that where merit and gallantry were so general, it was impossible, to particularize Corps, or to make distinctions; that every Man had done his duty, and that the whole were entitled to his warmest thanks, and applause.

These sentiments, therefore, His Excellency begs to repeat on the present occasion of conveying The Governor General's thanks and applause to the Army; and the Lieutenant General feels satisfied, that the recorded approbation of The Governor General and Commander in Chief, would be sufficient to stimulate the Officers and Men to continued exertion, were any stimulus necessary to Troops of the description it is His Excellency's good fortune to Command.

Head Quarters of the Army of the Deckan: Camp at Edulgerry Thursday, 15th January 1818.

The Commander in Chief directs that the General Order by The Most Noble The Governor General published yesterday, together with His Excellency's Order on that occasion, may be read and particularly explained to Corps and Detachments at the three next Parades.

His Excellency takes this opportunity of publishing to the Army, that in the General Order of the 22d Ultimo, the name of Lieutenant Spaokie Baggage Master of the Army, was not inserted; an omission entirely arising from the pressure of business, with which His Excellency was at that time occupied: but he desires now, to offer to Lieut. Spankie, his best thanks and approbation, not only for the manner in which the Department under his charge, has been generally conducted, but particularly for his judicious arrangements, and indefatigable exertions on the 21st Ultimo, to which the Army, is principally indebted for the safety of the Baggage.

Head Quarters of the Army of the Deckan: Camp at Neembakarrie, at the Jaw Ghaut, Sunday, 18th January 1818.

The Commander in Chief has much satisfaction in announcing to the Army, the receipt on the 15th Instant, of a Duplicate of Dispatches from Brigadier General Doveton, Commanding the Division of the Army of the Deckan, containing the Official Details of that Officer's operations on the 16th Ultimo, against the Troops of the Rajah of Berar, in the vicinity of the City of Nagpoor.

The original Copy of this gratifying communication, never having reached Head Quarters, the Commander in Chief has been hitherto prevented from publishing to the Army, the sentiments of his applause and approbation, which it would have been His Excellency's duty, no less than his inclination, immediately to have conveyed to Brigadier General Doveton, and the Gallant Troops under his Command.

The Brigadier General reached Nagpoor, with the Division under his orders, on the 13th Ultimo, after a rapid and fatiguing march, and formed a junction with the Detachment of the 5th Division already there; having refreshed his Troops, during the 14th and 15th, he prepared to attack the Enemy on the morning of the 16th, which was accordingly done, and the manner in which this important service has been achieved, reflects the highest credit, upon the judgement and professional talent of the gallan Officer who commanded, as well as upon the discipline, and determined valour, of the excellent Troops, who so nobly carried into effect, the able, and well judged plans of their General.

The Commander in Chief cordially concurs in the expressions of approbation conveyed in the Brigadier General's Dispatch, of the distinguished conduct, of Lieutenant Colonels M'Leod, Scott, Gahan, M'Keller, and Crosdill, Commanding Brigades; of Major Munt and Captain Western, Commanding Corps of Cavalry; and of Lieutenant Colonels Stewart and Fraser and Majors Pereira, Pollok, M'Dowal, Weldon, M'Bean, and Garner, Commanding Corps of Artillery and Infantry, as well as to Lieutenants Poggenpohl and Hunter of the Horse Artillery, and to those Officers His Excellency desires to offer his thanks and praise, for their able to gallant exertions, as described by Brigadier General Doveton.

To Major M'Leod and the Officers of the General Staff, to Captains Morgan and Edmonds on the Personal Staff, Officers, The Commander in Chief's acknowledgements are most justly due, for their able conduct and zealous exertions in the Action on the 16th December.

His Excellency desires particularly to express the high sense he entertains of the conspicuous exertions, and well directed ability, which have been so eminently displayed in the conduct of Lieutenant Davies, Senior Engineer, to whom he offers his best thanks, and applause.

His Excellency also notices, with feelings of the highest admiration, the conduct of Lieutenant Bayley, who, although labouring under a severe wound, received on the memorable 26th of Nov. volunteered his services with the Brigadier General on the 16th Ultimo, and has again proved his well earned title, to the warmest acknowledgements and praise of The Commander in Chief.

The Commander in Chief has also received Dispatches, from Brigadier General Doveton, detailing his operations subsequent to the 16th Ultimo, the successful termination of which on the 30th Ultimo, by the Capitulation of the City of Nagpoor, His Excellency has already had the gratification of announcing to the Army in General Orders of the 8th Instant.

The City, it appears, was defended by 5,000 Hindoostance Troops and 3,000 Arabs strongly posted in the Palace of the Rajah, and other Stone Buildings in the Town.—The arrangements made by Brigadier General Doveton for their expulsion, and the gallantry, steadiness, and discipline of the Troops, in the attack of the 24th Ultimo, are entitled to The Commander in Chief's grateful acknowledgements, and he desires that the expression of his unqualified praise and approbation of the conduct of the Troops employed, throughout the operations against Nagpoor, may be communicated and particularly explained to them all.

His Excellency is conclusion offers to Brigadier General Doveton, his cordial congratulations upon the success, which has crowned his gallant exertions at Nagpoor, which the Commander in Chief will not fail to bring to the notice of His Excellency The Most Noble The Governor General, in the terms of approbation and applause they have so well merited.

Head Quarters of the Army of the Deckan: Camp near Mahidpoor, 23d January 1818.

G. O. BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

The Commander in Chief has experienced the greatest satisfaction, from visiting the Field Hospital at Mahidpoor; The excellent state of comfort, and cleanliness, in which His Excellency found the sick and wounded Patients, reflects the highest honor on the zealous exertions, able arrangements; and humane attention, which Major Moodie, Commanding at Mahidpoor, has bestowed on this important charge; and no less praise is due to Captain Green, 2d Battalion 6th Regiment in charge of the Details of Corps, for the indefatigable exertions he has bestowed, in conducting his extensive and important duties.

The appearance of the whole Medical establishment, the comforts, cleanliness, and early progress of the wounded Men, towards recovery, speak most forcibly, the professional ability and unremitting attention bestowed on them, by Mr. Surgeon Stevenson in medical charge, and also of his Assistants Messrs. Boyd and Christie, to whom His Excellency's acknowledgements are also due.

Had any proof been required, beyond the facts which the Commander in Chief witnessed with such peculiar satisfaction, and applause, of the claims of Mr. Stevenson, as well as of Messrs. Boyd and Christie, to unqualified approbation, none more honorable to their character could be preferred, than the request made by the wounded patients to His Excellency in the Hospital, "that he would now take care of the Surgeons, who had been so kind and attentive to them," a recommendation emanating from a source, giving it the fullest force and which will be remembered by the Commander in Chief whenever a favourable opportunity offers.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRESIDENCY.] Capt. Gunning, H. M 69th Regt.—Surgeon Moore, 2d Bat. Artillery,—Quarter Master H. M. Donald, H. M. 46th Regt.

Calcutta Intelligence.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.]—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1818.—[SELL.

Rs.	Ans.		Rs.	Ans.
3	6	Six per Cent. Loan Obligation. Disc.	3	14

ARMY.

We have seen letters from Head Quarters of the Grand Army, of the 19th inst. They do not contain any thing further of importance, than what we are already acquainted with. Namdur Khan has given up to us his horses, arms, &c. and he and his followers are said to be in the most miserable plight. For two days previous to surrendering himself, he had eaten nothing, and was literally starving It appears that Major Clarke had caused them greater loss, than he has himself reported. It was the choice troops of the two Durrahs, that he attacked, and numbers of the wounded had died in the jungles after the affair. It is also stated, that the surprize of Cheetoo by Colonel Heath, was more important than at first imagined. Khureem Khan, was either dead or dying; he was left in a jungle very ill, and nothing more has been heard of him.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

'Camp Jhawud, January 31, 1818.

'I have the pleasure to give you a correct detail of the attacks on the two Camps of Jussawant Row Bhow, and the assault of the fortified Town of Jawud, on the 29th of January, 1818.

'As to the original cause of the rupture (a soldier cannot be expected to know precisely) with the Bhow, we are not fully in possession of them—further than his refusal to give up the Pindaree Chiefs, his shifting and underhand conduct, (one of our best political characters declares him to be one of the greatest Rascals in India,) when he received the determinations of the commissioners, Captain Caulfield, and his alternately shewing every inclination to non-compliance with the terms of the Treaty with Scindiah his master—and every disposition to oppose by force the Division of Major General Brown.

'After the Bhow, having had from the 25th to the 28th at noon, to make up his mind to the terms of the Treaty. Brahminical like, he stood out unfortunately for himself and master till two P.M.

'On the morning of the 29th, it was observed that the Bhow's camp with four guns, South of the Town, were moving off, when the Picquet of the 3d cavalry, and a squadron of that Regiment under Captain Swindell, Lieutenant Charles Carmichael Smyth and Lieutenant Hester, were ordered down to remonstrate, when they were ... by a round from the ... the whole ... Captain ... numb... recalled, wi... dier.

'... Commanding Office... desired their

139990

men to get under arms, which was fortunate, as when the line was ordered out they were ready, and the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment under the command of Major Billingham, was desired to move down towards the firing, with the European Horse Artillery, Gallopers, and Pioneers, under Captain Biggs, Lieutenant Mathison, Kemp and Earl of the latter corps.

'The above mentioned four guns were soon cleared, and as the enemy had commenced hostilities, preparations were immediately made to storm the Town. The 1st Battalion 1st Regiment moved down to a first position, while some negociations were going forward (in which Captain Sadler, of His Majesty's 47th Regiment with the Commissioner shewed his gallantry and activity) with the town, but at intervals they kept up a smart fire of Matchlocks and Gingals. At one period it was said that the Bhow had agreed to all the terms, and to give up the Town; but a smart fire from the walls proved the contrary. The 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry moved down as close as possible to the walls of the Town, availing themselves of the advantages of the ground on their part. The 12-pounders moved to the right, one in front of the gateway, another more to the right, to enfilade it, and 6-pounders down the left of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry, for for same purpose. The Staff were stationed near a Tomb, between and in rear a little of the Battalion and 12 pounders. The 1st Grenadier company under Captain Engleheart was ordered in advance with the 12-pounder, to blow open the gate; afterwards, Lieutenant Maltby, was ordered up with a Battalion company; Captain Tapp, commanding the 2d Grenadier with Lieutenant Tillotson was ordered to the left of the Battalion, and moved forward to create a diversion for the gateway: the light company under Lieutenants Dyson and George Hickman were ordered to keep up a fire at the walls, and cover the advancing party. Lieutenant John Hickman and Lieutenant Oliver were ordered with their companies, to clear the walls to the right and left on entering the Town—and the whole to be ready to advance to the gateway when ordered, which was done in a most gallant manner, and for the gate being blown open only to a jar. The whole of the 1st Battalion 1st Native Infantry, were in nearly together.

'The 4th Cavalry with the 2d Rohilla Horse, the former under Captain Ridge, the latter under Lieutenant Turner were ordered to proceed against a Camp N W. of the Town, with six guns surrounded by a Nullah, and again by a small ravine. They were received, as the 3d Cavalry had been on the South side and dashed in, in high style on the enemy, carrying three guns and cutting up a great number of them.

'The whole of these handsome enterprises have been executed nearly at the same time with small loss, considering the service, which can only be imputed to the gallantry of the troops, and the advantages per chance, which the ground afforded. But what does infinite credit to the troops engaged, is that not an outrage or any act of pillage took place in the Town, after it was carried agreeable to previous orders. The Bhow's Horse was taken possession of, and it is hoped and expected that the whole of this division will receive his property as prize money agreeable to last Treaty with Scindiah, for the handsome services they have performed.

'The European Horse Artillery, under Lieutenant Mathison, deserve all praise that can be bestowed on them.

'In fact not an Officer or Soldier, but deserves the encomiums, which have been bestowed on them.

'The writer of this an eye witness to the whole of the movements (nearly) South of the Town, and what he did not see, he has authentic reports of, requests that any inaccuracy herein may be rectified, as his anxious wish is to give the plain matter of facts unprejudiced and impartially, which should be the first principle of a soldier—as undue praise must disgust, as much as the want of it, when honorably earned, must irritate, if not depress the future exertions of, the gallant soldier.'

Division Orders by Major General Brown,
January 29, 1818.

Major-General Brown desires to express his sense of the zeal and gallantry shewn by the troops in the brilliant success of yesterday, and it gives him particular pleasure that the capture of Jeswunt Rao Bhow's camp and guns, and the fortified town of Jhawud by assault has been effected with so little loss. The Major-General begs to express his particular [illegible] manner in which the H[illegible] Biggs and Lieut. [illegible] the soldier-like [illegible] took up his twelve [illegible], Pio-neers) to force open the gate. He desires to express his thanks to Capt. Engleheart, commanding the storming party, for the rapid success of the assault; and to Capt. Tapp and Lieut. Dyson for the manner in which they carried it with their Companies. He owes his thanks to Colonel Newberry, commanding the Cavalry, for his exertions in pursuit of the fugitives with the 3d Cavalry. Major General Brown desires to point out to the whole detachment the gallant and cool manner in which Captain Ridge, commanding the 4th Cavalry with part of his Regiment, and Lieut. Turner's horse charged the enemy's guns and their Infantry. He desires to express his thanks to Lieut. Franklin, Deputy Assist. Quarter-Master-General, who conducted Captain Ridge's column—and to Capt. Beatson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, for the services they rendered him; and also to Captains Henbury and Mackinley, his Aides-de-Camp, and the whole of his Staff. He will have great pleasure in reporting to Head Quarters the gallant conduct of the 1st Battalion of the 1ft Regiment, N. I. under Major Billingham, of the European Horse Artillery, and the other troops actively engaged. He is well assured the rest only wanted an opportunity to deserve the same marked approbation as their more fortunate companions.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief,
Head-Quarters, Camp Khunjowlee, Feb. 7.

The Commander in Chief has received with sentiments of admiration, the official detail of the successful attack made by the Troops under the Commander of Major General Brown, on the Town of Jhawud, and the Troops of Juswunt Rao Bhow, on the 28th of January.

In the details before His Lordship, the prominent features are those of clear and decided judgement in the conception, and of the most energetic gallantry in the execution of the several operations which were so deservedly crowned with brilliant success.

On the one hand, a strongly fortified Town was stormed by the 1ft Battalion 1ft Native Infantry, after their blowing open the gate: on the other, the Camp of Juswunt Rao Bhow was attacked and carried by the 4th Cavalry and a Detachment of the 2d Rohillah Horse, though defended by cannon and the approach to it presenting great natural difficulties and impediments on all sides; an enterprize in which Captain Ridge, Lieutenant Franklin, and Lieutenant Turner appear to have highly distinguished themselves. In both attacks, the ardor and bravery of the British Troops succeeded without a check. The enemy was driven from the Town, and from their Camp with great loss, and fled in every direction.

The Commander in Chief requests Major General Brown's acceptance of his applause, as well as of his best thanks; and desires that the same may be conveyed to every officer and man engaged in this spirited and well conducted affair:

(Signed) JAMES NICOL.
Adj. Gen. of the Army.

[*Assiatic Mirror Feb.* 25.

We understand from the Star that "in consequence of the death of Captain Jacob Maughan, the late 1st Assistant to the Master Attendant, who proceeded to sea on board the Honorable Company's Ship General Kyd, in September last, for the recovery of his health, the following arrangement has taken place in the Master Attendant's Office, and has taken effect from the 13th instant, viz. Captain Edward S. Portbury to be 1st Assistant to the Master Attendant, in the room of the late Captain Maughan; Captain William Arrow of the Bombay Marine, to succeed Captain Portbury as 2d Assistant; and Lieutenant George Minchin, of the Bombay Marine, appointed 3d Assistant to the Master Attendant."

[*Times January* 27*th.*

A meeting was held at the Rooms of the Asiatic Society on Wednesday last, at which the Lord Bishop presided—After the usual business was gone through including a letter from the celebrated Mr. Cuvier, one from the new Bourbon Society and one from Mr. Thompson, late Secretary to the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, describing several species of Water Snakes and the Cobra Manilla, several beautiful drawings and descriptions were presented by Dr. Wallich, superintendant of the Botanic Gardens, of the *Cocutus Indicus,* and of the *Daphne* or *Merzereon* an interesting species of which has lately been received from the Honourable E. Gardner Resident at Catmandu, a very zealous contributor, which is probably the *Daphne Cannabina* of Loureiro—From one species excellent hemp is made, from the *Cannabina* a sort of paper is made excellent in many respects, proof against damp and insects, the largest sheet extending 11 feet by 4 which is used from Catmandoo to Kumaoon. Dr. Wallich also gave samples of Bhoj—Juttra which is ascertained to be the outer rind of a birch and used by the people of the Himmalayah Mountains for writing letters upon—A beautiful specimen of Chinese Printing was presented by Dr. Marshman, comprising the whole of the Pentateuch.

A proposal was made for Conversational Meetings of Members once a fortnight, without form, not to transact the regular business, but to promote amongst each other, the love and progress of Science.—This is to be submitted to ballot at the next meeting.

[*Hurkaru February* 14*th*

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

We have been favoured with a Price Current of the 7th October, extracts from which we now beg to lay before our readers.

'INDIGO.—The sale at the India House which is declared for the 14th instant is trivial as to quantity; the quality generally consists of the good and fine descriptions; there is very little inferior: the latter of the late sales in consequence bears a higher premium in proportion than the better descriptions, and it is supposed that the small proportion of ordinary in the approaching sale will realize a a high currency.

'COFFEE.—The stock in comparion with last year is 2,192 casks and 31,968 bags less; the prices are 20s. per cwt. higher.

'COTTON'.—The Cotton market has been exceedingly heavy, and as a very considerable portion of the Bengals are sold by speculators, they evinced a great disposition to effects sales in quantities; small parcels they would not sell at any depression, but were offers made for a large quantity, a very considerable decline would probably have been submitted to last week. The whole sales since our last do not exceed 150 packages; but at high prices in consequence of the small quantity arrived in the preceding month, only 651 bales, the winds having set in from the Eastward with apparently settled weather, it will prevent the expected arrivals.

'*Import of Cotton Wool in Sept.* 1817.

From whence.	London	Liverpool	Glasgow	Total	Total 1816	Increase	Decrease
Ireland	1619	143		143	101	42	
Portugal and Colonies	651	7940		8959	9332		373
East Indies	8	6967	1147	651	2960		1709
North America	145	1692	164	7622	6068	1454	
West India Islands	132	1219	992	2001	1250	748	
Demerara				2312	9785		442
Surinam					257		257
Smyrna	392			392		618	
France and Holland							
	2947				22156	2782	2781
Total 1816	3686				Increase	2862	
Increase					Decrease	2781	
Decrease	739				Total Increase 81 bags.		

'Had it not been for the preceding observation of the prevalence of easterly winds, we should have been much surprised at the small quantity of Cotton stated to have arrived in the month of September, from all India, as on reference to the exports, we find from Calcutta only, independent of Bombay and other quarters, that in the three first months of the past year 15,000 bales were shipped; in the three next, which will probably arrive together in the market on the first change of wind, 35,000 bales: these followed by 90,000 bales in the last six months of 1817, will we conceive effectually try the British market, and we think the probable result will be, a permanent price for Good Jalone Cottons of 10d. to 11d. per lb. which on the reduction of the present enormous prices here, ought to give a fair Merchantile profit, to all parties concerned in this very interesting branch of India Commerce.'

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

GENERAL BYRON.

FROM THE CHRONIQUE DE PARIS.

What woman did not love General Byron, so well known at the Court of Louis XVI. by the title of *Duc de Lauzun*! He was the handsomest and most engaging of men: liberal even to prodigality and so inattentive to his affairs, that rogues of agents frequently made him pay bills to which his counterfeit signatures were affixed. He has often been known to smile at that very easiness of temper which occasioned his ruin. A friend once advised him to engage a new steward, when he replied "'Tis a good place I can assure you, Sir—how much do you think the rascal will give me for it?" His valour and love of glory even exceeded his amiable manners. Adored by the fair sex, and enjoying the friendship of Louis XVI, he renounced all the charms of the Court of France, for the sake of fighting in the Desarts of America under Washington and Lafayette. It is well known that General Byron opened the first campaign of the French in the North, but his name could not triumph with the indiscipline of the army. His reverses occasioned the tyrant of the Republic to accuse him of treason. He trifled with death even in his latest moments, and reposed on the strawbed of his prison on the eve of his execution, the two *Gens d'armes* who guarded him even observed him sleeping soundly the whole of the night. On the following morning he was occupied for two hours in reading the *Satires of Boileau,* and eat a whole chicken for his breakfast. Feeling his appetite rather keener then usual, he ordered six dozen oysters. The executioner entered—"My friend," said Byron, "just allow me time to finish my last dozen of oysters." The executioner was petrified with amazement.

Byron ascended the cart with a smiling countenance, and saluted with exquisite politeness those individuals whom he recognized in the court yard of the Palace—"Adieu, gentlemen," he said, "I am setting out on a long journey."

Byron bequeathed to General Comte de Valence, Peer of France, his *Memoires* on the American war. They are written in that easy and tasteful style which was common to every person of talent who had resided at the Court of France. But Byron left behind him other Memoires concerning his *amours.* He was well aware that they could not be published because they disclosed the indiscretions of a multitude of persons, many of whom are still living. *It has been hinted,* that this book was to make its appearance in London; and we immediately suspected that the manuscript had been sent by the Duc de Rovigo. We will relate all that we learnt in 1812, concerning these Memoirs, which are far more interesting to contemporaries than the *Histoire Amoureuse des Gaules,* by Rabutin.

Buisson, the Bookseller, purchased at Paris, from a woman of quality, who had fallen into indigent circumstances, the manuscript of the Duc de Lauzan;* for which he gave the sum of twenty thousand francs. General Pommereul, *Grand Vizir de la Pensee,* under Napoleon, happened to mention these Memoirs to the Duke de Rovigo, who had the curiosity to read them: the Duke was surprised to find that they contained on account of the secret indiscretion of various ladies, the greater of whom had become his cousins in consequence of his marriage with Mad. de Fodones, who had made him the ally of most of the noble families in France. He forbade the bookseller to print the work; and that nothing might induce M. Buisson to act in defiance of the order, he kept the manuscript in his own hands. A few days afterwards, Buisson called upon him and demanded it. The Duke replied: "The Emperor has ordered me to give it up.—How much did you offer me?" "Twenty thousand francs, my Lord." "It cost him, by-the-bye, only a thousand crowns." "Well, Monsieur Buisson, I will give you forty thousand for it."—

"Allow me to observe to your Excellency that.....that is scarcely [illegible]. "How! are you not satisfied with [illegible] one hundred per cent. upon [illegible]? What a Jew you are!"—"I [illegible] your Excellency, and know [illegible] with regard to the success of [illegible] has more influence than all [illegible] world."†

The Minister smiled, and gave him sixty thousand francs, which indeed he looked upon as a very trifling sacrifice. The work did not appear, to the disappointment of the whole population of Paris, to whom Buisson had announced it.

The manuscript of Byron remained in the possession neither of Napoleon, or Rovigo; it was either sent to England by them or some one must have stolen it. We are not prepared to state any thing positive on this particular. We read the work at Paris six years ago.

* The *Duc de Lauzun* assumed the name of Byron, a certain law forbidding him to bear a territorial title of nobility.

† Did the Duke de Rovigo, who was so ticklish about the honour of his relations, ever read those charming lines of Voltaire in the Comedy of the *Indiscreet.*

"Vous me la donner bonne.
J'ai six Cousines, moi, que, je vous abandonne;
Et je vous les verrais logner, tromper, quitter,
Imprimer leurs billets, sans m'en inquieter,
Il nous ferait beau voir, dans nos humeurs chagrines
Prendre avec soin sur nous l'honneur de nos Cousines
Nous aurions trop a faire a la Cour," &c. &c.

and we retain in our recollection a few amazing facts, together with the names of the ladies concerned, which are all written at full length in the manuscript.—We should probably suggest the substitution of blanks, were we to be consulted respecting its publication.

GIBRALTAR CHRONICLE,—Oct. 11.

RETURNING RELIGION IN FRANCE.

PRIVATE LETTER FROM PARIS, AUG. 21.

"The zeal, with which the Missionary Societies in France are animated, has not been daunted by the progress of irreligion and free thinking during the Revolution. They justly determined on visiting the Provinces in which still existed some of the blood stained criminals of 1793; and their first endeavour was to awaken to sentiments of orthodox faith and repentance the accomplices of Fouche at Nantes, and of Tallian and Isabeau at Bourdeaux. The effect of their religious labours was instantaneous and astonishing. The inveterate culprits of ancient times were roused from their apathy and stung with remorse, and at Nantes, in an age of incredulity, a cross of 40 feet in length was voluntarily conveyed, through the city, to Mount Cavalry by penitent malefactors, uncovered, with naked feet, and a halter suspended to their necks, manifesting every mark of profound and bitter contrition. In a short time the churches could scarcely contain the crowds that flocked to hear these rude but eloquent preachers who declaimed against the fouler crimes, and who spared not the reprehensible licenses to which the relaxed state of morality had accustomed the public. Talma was making a theatrical tour at this critical moment; and so tremendous were the denunciations on the head of the Actor, that he effected a precipate nocturnal retreat to avoid popular outrage.

"At Bourdeaux similar scenes have occurred. The ambulant Friars have coverted some of the desperate Ruffians of the days of terror, who have publicly aided in the reconstruction of the Cross they formerly trampled under foot. Above 2,000 persons pay nightly visits to the Place of St. Andre. where the Cross has been erected, and, after hymns and prayers, join in a general chorus of *Domine fac salvum Regem*. The day of the Ascension, the Archbishop himself was at the head of the procession, and a multitude of females of all classes and descriptions.

"The Missionaries having proscribed the waltz, it was remarked, at the last ball of the Prefect's, the species of dancing was excluded."

Leghorn, Aug 9.—On the 24th of last month, about midday, after a very loud detonation, the Lake of Canterno, also called Porciano, totally disappeared. A large opening was discovered in the bottom, through which the waters have probably escaped into the sinuosities of the neighbouring mountains.

MADRID GAZETTE.

Venice, Sept. 5.—It was not until the month of May last that the Port agreed to give up her claim to the Ionian Islands; and her consent England had to purchase by the cession of Parga to the Turks. The Inhabitants of the latter city who abhor the Turkish yoke, were greatly distressed at hearing of this convention; but it fortunately contained a clause in their favor, by which they were allowed to take their property along with them to some other country, and the Port was bound to pay them the value of the houses and lands which they should leave behind.

No sooner was this known in Parga, than the whole of the population expressed their determination to abandon the city. Commissioners were accordingly appointed, two by Turks and two by the English to appraise the real estates of the Pargans which have been rated at 20 millions of piasters, a sum so much above the value which the Port set upon the possession of Parga, that it is probable she will not pay it, unless the Inhabitants make an abatement, or the Bashaw of Janis, who is constantly on the look-out, avail himself of some division among them, although, to this hour, they live in perfect concord. The English have sent 40 officers to the town to assist the Inhabitants in guarding against a surprise, and the latter have dispatched two agents to the Emperor of Russia. It is also said that they have applied to England, and to Sir Thomas Maitland, Governor of the Ionian Islands, who seems to be very favourably disposed towards them.

THE TIMES.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Advices from Hamburgh to the 16th instant and Dutch and Flemish papers to the 24th, have come to hand since Saturday last.

The Prince Oscar, son to the Crown Prince of Sweden, is, it appears, to be trained for the exercise of sovereign power in the most arduous school that could have been selected for his education—namely, the Government of his Norwegain subjects, whose natural jealousy of their new masters, and reluctance, yet imperfectly overcome, to receive in its full plenitude the authority of Sweden, may be expected to involve the young Viceroy in such difficulties, and to impress upon his mind such wholesome lessons of prudence, self command, moderation, and firmness, as cannot fail to have hereafter the most beneficial influence on the welfare of his people, and the character of his reign. It is supposed that his Highness will reside the next winter at Christiania. The report that Barbary cruisers had been discovered in the North Seas, is expressly contradicted by the public journals.

JULY 29.

SCOTLAND.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

On Tuesday came on the trial of Joseph Rae and Robert Reid, chimney-sweepers, charged with the murder of John Fraser alias Thomson, a boy 11 years of age, apprentice of the said Joseph Rae; the indictment also contained a charge that the said Joseph Rae did previously evince deadly malice and ill-will against the said John Fraser alias Thomson, by maltreating him and using him harshly on different occasions.

The Lord Advocate deserted the diet against Reid, *pro loco et tempore*, and he was committed upon a new warrant.

The Counsel for Rae objected to the manner in which the charge of malice was introduced, and also of the want of specification in that charge. The Court repelled the objection. The panel pleaded not guilty.

James Thomson, chimney-sweeper.—One day in the beginning of June, witness and panel had been sweeping vents together. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the panel proposed to go to Albany-street, where the panel's brother was cleaning a vent, with the assistant of Fraser, whom he had borrowed from the panel for the occasion. When witness and panel got to the house in Albany-street, they found Fraser, who had gone up the vent between 11 & 12 o'clock, not yet come down. On entering the house, they found a mason making a hole in the wall. Panel said, what was the rascal doing? I suppose he has taken a lazy fit. The panel called to the boy, what are you doing? what's keeping you? the boy answered that he could not come. The panel worked a long while, sometimes persuading him, sometimes threatening, and swearing at the boy to get him down. Panel then said, I will go to a hardware shop and get a barrel of gunpowder, and blow you and the kirk to hell, if you do not come down. Panel then began to slap at the wall: witness then went up a ladder and spoke to the boy through a small hole in the wall previously made by the mason, but the boy did not answar. Panel's brother told witness to come down, as the boy's master knew best how to manage him. Witness then threw off his jacket, and put a handkerchief about his head, and said to the panel, let me go up the chimney to see what's keeping him. Panel made no answer, but pushed witness away from the chimney, and continued bullying the boy. At this time the panel was standing on the grate, so that witness could not go up the chimney: witness then said to panel's brother, there is no use for me here, meaning that panel would not permit him to use his services. He prevented the mason making the hole larger, saying, "Stop and I'll bring him down in five minute's time." Witness then put on his jacket, and continued an hour in the room, during which time the panel continued bullying the boy. Panel then desired witness to go to Reid's house to get the loan of his boy Alison. Witness went to Reid's house, and asked Reid to come and speak to panel's brother. Reid asked if panel was there? Witness answered he was. Reid said, he would send his boy to the panel, but not to the panel's brother. Witness and Reid went to Albany-street; and when they got into the room, panel took his head out of the chimney, and asked Reid if he would lend him the boy? Reid agreed. Witness then returned to Reid's house for his boy, and Reid called after him, "Fetch down a set of ropes with you." By this time witness had been ten minutes in the room, during which time panel was swearing, and asking what's keeping you, you rascal? When witness returned with the boy and ropes, Reid took hold of the rope, and having loosed it, gave Alison one end, and directed him to go up the chimney, saying, do not go farther than his feet, and when you get there, fasten it to his foot. Panel said nothing all this time. Alison went up, and, having fastened the rope, Reid desired him to come down; Reid took the rope and pulled, but did not bring down the boy, the rope broke Alison was sent up again with the other end of the rope, which was fastened to the boy's foot. When Reid, was pulling the rope, panel said, damn you, you have not the strength of a cat; he took the rope into his own hands, pulling as strongly as he could, Having pulled about a quarter of an hour, panel and Reid fastened the rope round a crow-bar, which they applied to the wall as a lever; and both pulled with all their strength, for about a quarter of an hour longer, when it broke. During this time witness heard the boy cry, and say, "My God Almighty!" Panel said, "If I had you here, I would God Almighty you." Witness thought the cries were in agony. The master of the house brought a new piece of rope, and the panel's brother spliced an eye on it. Reid expressed a with to have it fastened on both thighs to have greater purchase. Alison went up for this purpose, but came down and said he could not get it fastened. Panel then began to slap at the wall. After fighting a long while, he got out a large stone, he then put in his head, and called to Fraser "Do you hear, you sir;" but got no answer: he then put in his hands, and threw down deceased's breeches. He then came down from the ladder. At this time the panel was in a state of perspiration; he sat down on a stool, and the master of the house gave him a dram. Witness did not hear panel make any remarks as to the situation of the boy, Fraser. Witness thinks that, from panel's appearance, he knew the boy was dead. Reid's wife came to get her husband away to a job, and the panel went with him. This was betwixt six and seven o'clock. Panel's brother enlarged the hole, but still could not get in. Witness then went in with difficulty. He found Fraser lying on his belly, with his hands stretched above his head. He was lying at a turn of the vent, and his head jammed at the head of the turn; had a towel about his head, and a shirt all about his neck. Witness tore off the shirt bit by bit, and threw it on the floor; then brought down the boy. There was a little heat in the body, got spirits and washed the boy's temples, but in vain. Witness went for Dr. Poole, who came and applied a bellows, but in vain. Witness knew the deceased twelve months past in May; used to come to witness's house. Witness always gave him a piece, or a halfpenny; boy complained that his master used to starve him, strike him, and use him badly: witness stopped in prisoner's house for some time, in May, 1816. One Saturday night, heard panel's wife say, you are done now, there's your ladder and materials away, whereupon panel made the deceased strip himself; boy applied to witness to save him: witness asked panel to forgive him; panel said, if it were God Almighty himself speaking from the heavens, he would not forgive him. The boy being desired to strip himself perfectly naked, panel beat him on the back with the single end of the sweep's ropes apparently with all his strength. The boy cried much. About 10 o'clock at night, the panel took the boy to a back room, and made him go naked up and down the chimney, till one o'clock on Sunday morning. Panel afterwards acknowledged that the ladder and materials were in the house all the time; boy was a fine boy; witness has stuck in a vent himself, but never saw ropes used; did not remonstrate, because boy's master was the principal. The mason said that panel was killing the boy, and that he could get him aid, but was hindered by the panel. Witness thinks that the expression used by panel to the boy, while in the vent, were from revenge; panel seemed in anger at the boy; did not hear deceased speak after panel had left the house.

Walter Spanden, mason, gave nearly the same account of the proceedings which took place in the house in Albany-street.

James Stalker, publican and grocer in Albany-street, in most respects corroborated the preceding witness. He stated, that before panel left the house, he (witness) said to him, Sir, you have killed him; and either Reid or panel said it was not the case—it was the boy's cunningness. Witness again said, he might depend upon it he had killed him; panel said it was not the case, he should not wonder if he were in a faint.

John Cameron and James Steel, porters, also corroborated the statements of the preceding witnesses.

James Alison, apprentice to Robert Reid, a boy of 11 years of age, stated, that he had fastened the rope to Fraser's leg by the direction of the panel. Examined by the prisoner's counsel,—has know deceased remain a long time in vents when he might have come down: once in Gayfield-square, witness and deceased were both sent up to clear a vent, witness went up first and deceased followed, but deceased would not come down till another boy was sent for to take him down: upon this occasion he kept witness in the vent from 7 in the evening till near 8 next morning; witness has known him to stay long in other vents.

Thomas Marwood lived in panel's house along with deceased; saw panel tie deceased to a chest, gag his mouth with a stick, and beat him with ropes till the blood came, and then put saltpetre on him: has seen panel make deceased eat his own dirt.

James Bryce, surgeon, was sent for to examine the body of the deceased, 24 hours after his death; found some abrasion on the skin in the front of the breast; no particular appearance on the face; no fracture; no contusions; greater mobility in the neck than would have been expected so long after death. At first supposed this mobility might proceed from dislocation, or a fracture of the deltoid process; dissected the muscles from the bones of the neck; discovered no fracture of the bones; then severed the head from the body, and found the deltoid process in its place perfectly entire; thinks the death must have happened in one of three ways. 1st. By the head getting into a certain angle with the neck, and permitting such a pressure on the spinal marrow as to prove fatal. 2d. All the clothes getting round the head and producing suffocation. 3d. The clothes getting round the neck, and being attached to some stone in the vent, and producing strangulation from the force applied below.

Dr. Farquharson stated, in addition to the above, that he observed the skin off one of the legs, as if occasioned by a ligature.

Dr. Poole corroborated the above statement. He also described the situation of the deceased an hour after the body was taken from the vent; the jaw was firmly locked; uncommon facility of motion of the neck. Had no doubt that forcible extraction of the boy had produced some fatal effect on the neck. Concurred in the three modes mentioned by Mr. Bryce, but declined giving any opinion as to which of them caused the death.

The Lord Advocate addressed the jury on behalf of the Crown, and had no doubt but they would return a verdict of guilty.

Mr. M'Neil addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and contended, that the evidence failed to make out a case of murder.

The Lord Justice Clerk having summed up the evidence at considerable length, the jury retired for about half an hour, and returned a verdict finding, by a plurality of voices, the panel guilty of culpable homicide.

The Lord Justice Clerk then addressed the prisoner, and told him that his case approached the nearest to murder of any case in which a verdict of culpable homicide had been returned, and the panel was sentenced to be transported beyond seas for the period of 14 years.

AUGUST 15.

STAFFORDSHIRE ASSIZES.

TRIAL AT THE CROWN BAR.

On the trial of Thomas Ellis, for highway robbery, and stealing a hat, the property of Thomas Rumbald, the prosecutor being asked by the Judge what he was, and desired to give an account of the transaction, said, "I am a bookbinder, my Lord; and I consider that, on the night in question, having been at work late in the evening on some religious books, which, the evening being on a Saturday, would be wanted for the next morning, I went into the Turk's-head, in Wednesbury, for some refreshment—that is, to take a little ale, my Lord; and I consider it was then about 10 minutes after 10 o'clock. I sate about two hours; I consider it to have been nearly that time, because they never draw ale after 12 o'clock. I consider that I drank three cups of ale, and I consider myself as being sober; there are three steps at the door, and not considering that there were so many, I precipitated myself rather quickly into the middle of the street, into the carriage way, my Lord; the prisoner followed me close out of the house, and immediately precipitated his hand into my breeches pocket without ceremony or speaking—(the Judge said that was indeed precipitate and unceremonious): there was no money in that pocket, and I consider therefore that he could take none out; he then put his hand to the back of my head, and either by a blow or a violent push he precipitated my head to the ground, took off my hat, and ran away. I called watch, none answered, and I returned to the Turk's-head, and inquired the name of the man who sat near me, and followed me out: they told me it was "Ellis." The prosecutor then described the constable going with him, and their "lying in ambush" for prisoner; that he got into his house "imperceptibly" to them; that when they went he was in bed, and came down stairs "in disguise, having nothing on but his shirt," which made witness "to pause and consider," but having "demanded a candle, which was positively refused him in that house, although there was a fire," he obtained one from another, and then he "ascertained the countenance, and pointedly assigned that he was the man;" he considered the prisoner as having said that he was innocent, and not the man; he himself when he first saw him said he was not the man;—[this expression seemed to have dropped unawares from the prosecutor, who hesitated a good deal when asked by the Judge as to that expression; he first denied having used it, then attempted to explain it away, and appeared a good deal confused in the evidence on what passed at the prisoner's house]—the hat was brought to him next morning; prisoner was in custody that night.

The constable confirmed prosecutor as to his going to prisoner's house, and said that at first he had said prisoner was not the man.

Mr. Darlaston found the hat the next morning "in the beechamber of a pigstye."

The Judge said, that if the books which the prosecutor bound contained as great oddities as himself, they must be old books; the stranger certainly would not have precipitated his hand into the breeches pocket if he had expect to have found it empty; in general, too, the assault was before the attempt at robbery; here the attempt was said to precede the assault; and he must say, he did not like the manner in which the prosecutor had first said the prisoner was not the man, then hastily retracted the expression, and told the Court positively, who had all heard what he said, that he had never said so. Every circumstance ought to be weighed where there was a doubt, and the jury would recollect there was a large reward in cases of a conviction of a highway robbery; there was a great deal of oddity about the prosecutor, but that was no ground for disbelief. There were two thing to consider—one, his at first denying him to be the man, and the other the reward. They had certainly had a many odd expressions, much consideration, some precipitation, and a little hesitation; they had been duly conducted to the pig's bed-room. It was for the jury to determine on the guilt, or innocence of the prisoner. Verdict—Not guilty.

AUGUST, 22.

His Majesty's ship Julia arrived at St. Helena, June 19, from a cruise in search of the island of Mathew, laid down in some charts, which she ascertained does not exist.

AUGUST, 25.

AMERICAN RED BOOK.

(From *The Albany Gazette and Daily Advertiser* of Wednesday.)

The Red Book.—People generally, who live at a distance from the seat of Government, have very little idea of the numbers who are employed to transact the concerns of the nation in the different departments at Washington, or the amount of money paid to the heads of departments, clerks, messengers, &c. The following is an abstract of the number of officers, and the whole amount of salaries, of the several departments, taken from the Red Book:—

President of the United States, 25,000 dollars; Vice-President, 5,000 dollars.

Department of State.—Secretary, 5,000 dollars; chief clerk, 2,000 dollars; six clerks, messenger, and assistant-messenger, 8,124 dollars; expense of the patent-officer, one clerk, and one messenger, 1,972 dollars. Total, 17,096 dollars.

Treasury Department.—Secretary, 5,000; chief clerk, 2,000; six clerks, messenger, and assistant ditto, 9,010; total 16,010 dollars.

Comptroller's Office.—Comptroller, 3500; fourteen clerks, messenger, and assistant ditto, 15,786; total 19,286 dollars.

Auditor's Office.—Auditor, 3,000; principal clerk, 1,600; fourteen clerks and one messenger, 15085; total 19,685 dollars.

Register's Office.—Register, 3,000; nineteen clerks, one messenger, two watchmen; and one labourer, 20,499.98; total 23,499.98 dollars.

Treasurer's Office.—Treasurer, 3,000; principal clerk, 1,709; three clerks, messenger, and assistant-messenger, 5,850; total 10,550 dollars.

Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue.—Commissioner, 3,000; principal clerk, 1,000; eight clerks and one messenger, 8,210; total 12,810 dollars.

General Land-office.—Commissioner 3,000; principal clerk 1,600; 11 clerks, and 1 messenger, 10, 60; total 15,360 dollars.

Department of War—Secretary 4,500; chief clerk 2,000; 13 clerks, messenger, and assist.-messenger, 13,940; total, 20,440 dollars.

Paymaster-general's office.—Paymaster-general 2,500; chief clerk 1,840; 12 clerks, and 1 messenger, 13,845; total, 18,185 dollars.

Accountant and Additional Accountant's Office.—Accountant, 2,000; additional accountant, 2,000; chief clerk to accountant, 1,600; ditto, ditto, additional accountant, 1,600; twenty-five clerks, 24,450; total 31,650 dollars.

Office of Superintendent General of Military Supplies.—Superintendent general, 3,000; chief clerk, 1,600; seven clerks and one messenger, 6,500; total 11,100 dollars.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.—Secretary, 4,500; chief clerk, 2,000; four clerks and messenger, 4,910; total, 11,410 dollars.

Navy Commissioners' Office.—Three navy commissioners, 3,500 each, 10,500; secretary to the board, 2,000 three clerks and one messenger, 3,410: total, 15,910 dollars.

Office of the Accountant of the Navy.—Accountant, 2,300; thirteen clerks and one messenger, 14,710; total, 17,010 dollars.

General Post office.—Post-Master-General, 3,000; Assistant Post-Master-General, 1,700; ditto, 1,600; principal clerk, 1,600; bookkeeper, 1,300; assistant bookkeeper, 1,100; seventeen clerks, messenger, and assistant, 16,035; total, 26,335 dollars.

Officers of the Senate of the United States.—Secretary 3,000; principal clerk, 1,800; two engrossing clerks 1,500; each 3,000; sergeant at arms and door-keeper, 1,500; deputy door-keeper, 1,450; total, 10,750 dollars.

Officers of the House of Representatives.—Principal clerk, 3,000; five clerks, 7,800; sergeant at arms, door-keeper, assistant door-keeper, and messenger, 4,800; librarian, 1,000, total, 16,600 dollars.

Office of Commissioner of Claims.—Commissioner, 2,000; clerk, 1,000; total, 3,000 dollars.

Office of Superintendent of India Trade.—Superintendent 2,000; principal clerks, 1,000; two clerks, 1,500; transport agent and messenger, 760; total, 5,260 dollars.

Grand total of the salaries of the officers and clerks, employed at Washington, per annum, 351,887 dollars.

Including the President, there are 21 different departments, or offices, at Washington. In these offices there are employed, or at least paid, 257 persons: 202 are clerks, and 23 messenger and assistant messengers; of the above number 45 are foreigners by birth, viz 21 Irishmen, 12 Englishmen, 4 Scotchmen, 3 Swedes, 2 Germans, 1 Russian, 1 from Tortola, and 1 from Bermuda.

This shews a friendly disposition in the administration towards foreigners to say the least of it, for we very much doubt whether another instance can be found where a Government employs in or about its cabinet an equal number of foreigners, to the exclusion of its native citizens.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Juvenile Criminals.—Mr. Bennet, the chairman of the Police Committee, gave in a long and exceedingly interesting statement of the condition of the different prisons in England and France which he had visited. The reasonings are judicious, the knowledge of the subject extensive, and the facts equally important and curious. We have not room for it at present; but we select one of the anecdotes which Mr. Bennet details as a ground for his suggested improvement for the management of boy offenders:—

"Among the children whom I have seen in prison, a boy by the name of Leary was the most remarkable; he was of about 13 years of age, good-looking, sharp and intelligent, and possessing a manner which seemed to indicate a character very different from what he really professed. When I saw him, he was under sentence of death for stealing a watch, chain, and seals, from Mr. Princep's chambers in the Temple; he had been 5 years in the practice of delinquency, progressively from stealing an apple off a stall, to housebreaking and highway robbery. He belonged to the Moorfields Catholic School, and there became acquainted with one Ryan in that school, by whom he was instructed in the various art and practices of delinquency: his first attempts were at tarts, apples, &c.; then at loaves in bakers carts; then parcels of halfpence on shop-counters, money-tills in shops; then to breaking shop-windows drawing out valuable articles through the aperture, picking pockets, housebreaking, &c.; and Leary has often gone to school the next day with several pounds in his pockets as his share of the produce of the previous day's robberies; he soon became captain of a gang, generally since known as Leary's gang, with five boys, and sometimes more, furnished with pistols, tak-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ing a horse and cart with them; and, if they had an opportunity in their road, they cut off the trunks from gentlemen's carriages, when, after opening them, and according to their contents, so would they be governed in prosecuting their further objects in that quarter; they would then divide into parties of two, sometimes only one, and, leaving one with the horse and cart, go to farm and other houses, stating their being on the way to see their families, and begging for some bread and water; by such tales, united with their youth, they obtained relief, and generally ended by robbing the house or premises. In one instance Leary was detected and taken, and committed to Maidstone-gaol; but the prosecutor not appearing against him, he was discharged. In these excursions he has stayed out a week and upwards, when his share has produced him from 50l. to 100l. He has been concerned in various robberies in London and its vicinity, and has had property at one time amounting to 3500l.; but when he had money, he either got robbed of it by elder thieves who knew he had so much about him, or he lost it by gambling at flush-houses, or spent it amongst loose characters of both sexes. After committing innumerable depredations, he was detected at Mr. Derrimore's, at Kentish-town, stealing some plate from that gentleman's dining-room, when several other similar robberies coming against him in that neighbourhood, he was, in compassion to his youth, placed in the Philanthropic; but being now charged with Mr. Princep's robbery, he was taken out thence from, tried, convicted, and sentenced to death but was afterwards respited, and returned to the Philanthropic. He is little and well-looking; has robbed to the amount of 3,000l. during his five years' career. This surprising boy has since broke out and escaped from the Philanthropic, went to his old practices, was again tried at the Old Bailey, and is transported for life.

Extensive Juvenile Robber.—Last week a youth, about 16 years of age, named William Ogar, of respectable connexions, who had been about a fortnight in the service of Mr. Kilgell, an accountant, in West Smithfield, on trial, decamped with Bank notes and bills to the amount of more than 600l., the property of his employer. There were one bill of 100l., two of 50l., three of 40l., seven or eight of 20l., the remainder in small notes. He has not since been heard of: it is supposed that he got connected with some prostitutes, who were the abettors in the robbery.

On Monday morning, Henry Hoffman, in the employ of Mr. Hodson, sugar-baker, Goodman's-fields while at work at a copper of sugar, which was boiling over, and in the act of reaching over to let the steam off, fell into the boiling liquid; there was no person but himself in the sugar-house; he was scalded from his feet to his shoulders; he had the power as well as presence of mind to draw himself out, and throw himself in a vessel of water. He called out for assistance, and was conveyed to the London-hospital in a situation too horrible to describe. He is only 20 years of age.

The following paragraph is from the Courier of last night:—

"A celebrated tragedian, who has for some time been delighting the theatrical population of Norwich, by a display of his wonderful, and at present unequalled, tragic talent, has also astonished the natives, by showing them some specimens of the versatility of his genius and his activity and prowess when off, as well as on the stage. On Saturday evening last, this extraordinary personage, after delighting a crowded audience by his enactment of a principal character in Colman's play of the The Iron Chest, retired, with the plaudits of the admiring critics still ringing in his ears, to Ward's Punch-house, in the market-place, to enjoy himself with two or three social companions. Here, however, he unfortunately indulged himself so freely in making his libations, that reason was driven from her seat: and about two o'clock on Sunday morning, the goblets being drained and Boniface refusing to replenish them, our hero sallied forth (having first armed himself with a brass candlestick) into the street, and cleared his way through all impediments, till he had crossed the market, and nearly arrived at his own lodgings, when his course was intercepted by one of the guardians of the night. A desperate blow with the candlestick laid the impertinent intruder low, who, however, by springing his rattle, soon called five or six of his brethren to his assistance, between whom and the hero of the buskin a desperate conflict ensued. Many hard blows passed on both sides, and the blood flowed in torrents. At length the disturber of the peace of the city was vanquished, and conveyed to the Bridewell, where he was lodged in durance vile. Here his person was soon recognized, and the representative of Kings was considered of so much importance, that a messenger was instantly despatched to rouse his worship the Mayor, and inform him how important a prisoner had been brought in. Immediate orders were given that he should be liberated; but our hero was obstinate, and refused to quit the prison; and there he remained, maugre the entreaties of his friends, until Sunday evening, when, under the friendly shades of night, he contrived to elude the observation of the crowds who had collected themselves round the door of the prison, in expectation of seeing him come forth from his place of honourable retreat. This keen adventure, however, concluded, as usual, in a manner highly creditable to the liberality of the principal personage engaged in it, if not of his prudence. The lucky watchman was sent for next day, and complimented with a five pound note, as a compensation for the injury which his sconce had received with the brass candlestick."

VARIETIES.

IMPROMPTU.

A Wag, in body long confin'd,
While nought could check his free-born mind,
At length had been discharged;
A friend observing he *grew fat*,
"Why wonder," cry'd the Wag, "at that—
"All know that I'm *enlarg'd*.

Lusus Naturæ.—At Lingycleugh, in the parish of Canneby, Dumfriesshire, that scarce bird, a *white crow*, was hatched in the rookery of ——Lomax, Esq.; and not only were the feathers white, but even the feet, the beak, and the eyes! This ornithological anomaly was terribly persecuted by his sable brethern; and had not he been timely rescued by his capturer and deliverer, his life might have paid the misfortune of having, however, innocently, deviated from the coustom of his kindred. How like to these crows are certain individuals in life!

Hydrophobia.—M. Van More has succeeded in curing all cases of hydrophobia by means of oxygenated muriatic acid, employed both internally and externally; which proves that, in this malady, the moral holds in dependence the physical powers.—All cases of tardy hydrophobia may be considered as the effect of imagination. Examples have occurred of the disease reaching its last stage, when it has been completely dissipated by the sight of the animal by which the patient was bitten.

Some notion of the fatigues of the life of a Barrister in good practice, may be formed from the following journal of the public engagements of Mr. Reader, an eminent Counsel:—On Monday, July 14, employed throughout the day as Recorder of Coventry, in part of the business of the Sessions for that city, the other business postponed, to allow him to attend at Northampton Assizes on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, where he was concerned in many prosecutions, and almost every law cause tried. Friday, at the Assizes at Oakham, and engaged in all the business before the Courts there, till three o'clock in the afternoon. Saturday morning at nine o'clock, 49 miles from Oakham, in the Court of Coventry again, where in the course of the day he presided at the trial of 15 prisoners for various offences. Sunday forenoon, 89 miles from Coventry at Lincoln, and in the course of the day engaged in conference on almost every cause intended for trial at the Assize.

Optical Wonders.—People laugh at the story of Argus with one hundred eyes; but what are they to the eyes of some insects. The grey-drone fly, for instance, has been ascertained to possess 14,000 eyes, and it is said that a much greater number may be found in the dragon fly!

In the Royal Society of Edinburgh, on the 19th May, a paper by Mr. Stevenson, civil engineer, was read, regarding the operation of the waters of the ocean and of the river Dee, in the basin or harbour of Aberdeen. From which it appears, that Mr. Stevenson, in the month of April 1812, with the use of an instrument, has been able to lift salt water from the bottom, while it was quite fresh at the surface, and has satisfactorily ascertained, that the tidal or salt waters keep in a distinct stratum or layer under the fresh water of the river Dee.

The Glasgow Astronomical Society has lately procured a Solar Microscope, from a celebrated optician, the largest that optician has ever constructed. It is exhibited to most advantage betwixt 11 and 2 o'clock, during which hours the sun is in the best position for showing it. The first trial of this instrument disclosed some wonderful phœnomena—hundreds of insects were discovered devouring the body of a gnat, and scores had lived luxuriously for several months on the leg of a moth! These animalculæ were magnified so as to appear nine inches long, their actual size being somewhat less than the fourteen hundredth part of an inch. The mineral kingdom afforded another display of brilliant objects; their chrystalizations, and the splendour of their colouring, exceed any thing the most lively imagination can conceive.

The following Notice is actually placed in a public Tea Garden in the vicinity of Bath—"Hosoefer piks Hany flour or Frut in This Gardin shal fofet 5 Sseelins!"

The Hants hangman, lately found dead in his bed at Winchester, it is supposed, died for grief, in consequence of all the capital convicts having been respited

ON HEARING A FOND MOTHER CALL HER LACHRYNOOSE BABE A "*CHERUB*."

In sooth I wonder'd why the name,
Of Innocents in Heaven,
Should to a brawling, puling, brat,
With emphasis be given;
'Till, by good chance to church I went,
Which put conjecture by,
For quoth the clerk, "the *Cherubim*
Continually do *cry*." D.

The following ludicrous circumstance occurred at the Bath Court for the Recovery of Small Debts, on Wednesday last;—A man, who was very vociferous in his demands to be heard, was desired by Counsellor Good-all not to be so troublesome, and his Clerk, Mr. Gooden, observing he made as much noise as if the debt was of great consequence. The man replied, "that though the debt were but fourteen pence, it was much to he, but a shoud'nt have axed the Court to get it for un, had'nt the woman who was debted to un been very abusive, and told un to go to the *devil in hell* for it, so pleaze your worships I be *com'd to you* for it."

Marshal Villars, upon the death of the Duke of Vendome, in Louis XIVth's time, was made Governor of Provence in his room; and when the Marshal went to take possession of his new government, the Deputies of the Province made him the usual present of a purse full of Louis d'ors; but the person who had the honour to present it, said to him, "Here, my Lord, is such another purse as that we gave to the Duke de Vendome, when, like you, he came to be our Governor; but the Prince, after accepting it as a testimony of our regard to him, very generously returned it."—"Ah!" said Marshal Villars, squeezing the purse into his pocket, "Mousieur Vendome was a most surprising man; he has not left his fellow behind him."

Extraordinary Instance of Animal Kindness.—In the menagerie of Brussels there is a Lion called *Dunco*, whose cell was lately in want of some repairs. His keeper desired a carpenter to set about them; but when the workman came and saw the lion he drew back with terror. The keeper entered the animal's cell, and led him to the upper part of it while the lower was refitting. He there amused himself for some time playing with the lion, and being wearied he soon fell asleep. The carpenter, fully relying upon the vigilance of the keeper, pursued his work, anxious, it may be supposed to have done with it as soon as possible. When he had finished he called William, the keeper, to see what he had done, but William made no answer. Having repeatedly called in vain, he began to feel alarmed at his silence, and he determined to go to the upper part of the cell, where looking through the railing, he saw the lion and the keeper sleeping, side by side, and immediately he uttered a loud cry. The lion, awaked by the noise, started up, and stared at the carpenter with an eye of fury, and then placing his paw on the breast of his keeper, he lay down to sleep again.—The poor carpenter was dreadfully frightened, and not knowing how he could rouse up William, he ran out and related what he saw. Some of the attendants of the house, came and opened the door, which the carpenter had secured with several bars, and contrived to awake the keeper, who upon opening his eyes did not appear in the least apprehensive, on account of the situation in which he found himself.—He took the paw of the lion, and shook it gently in token of regard, and the animal quietly returned with him to its former residence.

A physician at Bath was lately complaining in a coffee-house in that city, that he had three fine daughters, to whom he could give ten thousand pounds each, and yet he could not find any body to marry them. "With your leave, Doctor," said an Irishman who was present, stepping up, and making a very respectful bow, "I'll take two of them!"

M. Leopold, an old advocate at Paris, has just published a little volume, the title of which will sufficiently prove its importance and utility. This precious work is called "*Le Livre des Epoux*, or the means by which every class of society may become happy in marriage; in which are shown all the causes that produce miserable unions, and lead to or maintain disorder and dissension in families; and in which are at the same time disclosed the method of properly assorting husbands and wives, of making them faithful to each other, of averting or curing jealousy, of expelling captiousness, quarrels, divisions, and hatreds; and of securing the enjoyment in wedlock of concord and felicity." Such a title is more than a sufficient recommendation, the more especially when it is known that *Le Livre des Epoux* contains more than that title promises. It unfolds at one and the same time the inconveniences which result from marrying a handsome wife, the advantages that accompany an ugly wife, the comforts that are to be found in a rich wife, the risks that are run with a young wife, the tranquillity that may be enjoyed with an old wife, the contradiction to which a man subjects himself who chooses a wit; finally, the annoyances for which he must be prepared should he select a fool, a coquette, or woman of gallantry. By following M. Leopold's counsels, one may be quite sure of escaping any unfortunate family connexion or accident!—*Paris paper*.

The Absent Man.—Mr. A**** receives a letter, he knows the hand-writing, he wants to read it in haste—it is already dark, he strikes a light, tears a paper, and lights a taper, but the letter is gone——he had used it to light the candle!

LOTTERY,

FOR THE

IMPROVEMENT

OF THE

CITY OF CALCUTTA.

TENTH DAY'S DRAWING,

FRIDAY, *February* 13, 1818.

PRIZES.

No. 636, Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.
No. 2898, Prize of 5,000 Sicca Rupees.
Nos. 1998 and 2272, Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 390, 504, 514, 654, 731, 1805, 2955, 3280, 5498 and 5727, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 427, 480, 682, 712, 1344, 1669, 2379, 3401, 3556, 3963, 5008, 5040 and 5186, Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

ELEVENTH DAY'S DRAWING.

SATURDAY, *February* 14, 1818.

PRIZES.

Nos. 676, 1413 and 4185, Prizes of 5000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 204, 523, 1373, 1661, 1859, 2708, 5019, 5033, 5305 and 5491, Prizes of 1000 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 167, 1159, 2048, 3687, 3770, 4569, 4832, 4870, 5291, 5515 and 5998, Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.
Nos. 206, 326, 328, 562, 709, 862, 878 1237, 1311, 1447, 2729, 3025, 3098, 3689, 3986, 4511, 4926, 5397, 5755, 5825 and 5906, Prizes of 250 Sa. Rs. each.